

Rabin hopes to form government soon

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister-designate Yitzhak Rabin, who swept the Labour Party to power last month, is expected to present his government to parliament next week. "We are in the final stage before concluding negotiations," Mr. Rabin's spokesman, Gad Ben-Ari, said on Wednesday. "We are very hopeful that by Monday, the first day of the Knesset (parliament), we will be able to present the new government," he said. Rabin, 57, is a member of the leftist Meretz bloc, said his party expected to sign a coalition agreement with Labour by the end of the week. Parliament reconvenes after a summer recess on Monday. Mr. Rabin had said he would try to form a coalition before the opening session. Mr. Cohen said his party was awaiting clarification on the new government's Jewish settlement policy. Meretz wants a complete halt in settlement building while the rightwing, Tzomet party, also keen to join the coalition, wants housing starts in the West Bank and Gaza to continue. Coalition leaders said Meretz and Tzomet were also at odds over which party will get the education ministry. "We put education as the top national priority. We are the only party that adheres to this," Mr. Eitan told Israel Radio before he went into a meeting with Mr. Rabin.

قناة الفضل

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية - الراي

Palestinians get \$35 m in EC aid

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — A European Community official on Wednesday signed a protocol pledging \$35 million in housing aid to Palestinians in the occupied territories and said the new cooperation marked "the transition to self-government." On Thursday, agreements on \$16 million in EC grants for industrial projects in the West Bank and Gaza were to be signed. The funds, part of a \$75 million to \$80 million package, were approved last year to help the occupied territories recover from effects of the Gulf war. There is a severe housing shortage among the 1.9 Palestinians in the occupied lands, in part because the economy has suffered severely during the nearly five-year uprising and because Israeli occupation authorities control land use and building permits. Tomas Dupla, the EC commissioner in the occupied territories, during the signing ceremony that the grant marks a new phase of cooperation between the Europeans and the Palestinians. "We could call this phase the transition to self-government," Mr. Dupla said. Ghassan Khatib, a Palestinian economic development expert, said emphasis was being put on housing because "it leads to fast job creation." It also could help Palestinians offset Israeli government-backed programmes to move large numbers of Jewish settlers into the occupied territories, he added.

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Egypt to amend laws to fight violence

CAIRO (R) — The Egyptian government on Wednesday approved amendments to a string of laws aimed at fighting attacks by Muslim extremists, state-run television said. It said the council of ministers agreed amendments to the criminal code and to laws governing prosecution procedures, secret bank accounts and gun possession but gave no details. The measures, which have yet to be passed by parliament, followed calls for a new anti-terrorism law to fight increased attacks by Muslim militants seeking a strict Islamic state. At least 30 people have been killed in militant-related violence since March, mostly in the troubled Assiut province, some 350 kilometres south of Cairo. Prominent secularist writer Farag Foda was shot dead in a Cairo suburb last month. The television did not say when the new bills would be put to the 454-seat People's Assembly for approval.

Kuwait makes AIDS infection a crime

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait has made it a crime to deliberately pass on the AIDS virus. A law passed on Tuesday by the partially-elected National Council also imposes mandatory AIDS testing on thousands of foreigners who come to work in Kuwait or arrive from countries where the disease is common. It asks the Ministry of Health to inform partners if one party in a marriage is proved to be infected with AIDS. The emirate considers itself a leader in recognising the danger of AIDS. It gives no official figures but says the incidence is low. "The only cases we have were expatriates, who were deported, and some Kuwaitis who have had sex abroad," health director Rashed Al Owaishi told Reuters. According to a draft law approved by the council, "any person who knows he is AIDS-infected and intentionally infects someone else is punishable by seven years in jail and a fine of KD 7,000 (\$24,000)."

Libyan pilot seeks asylum in Greece

ATHENS (R) — A Libyan air force pilot sought political asylum in Greece after crash landing his jet fighter on the island of Crete on Wednesday, the defence ministry said. The Libyan was intercepted by Greek air force jets in Greek air space before making a forced landing at a small airport near the town of Maleme, wrecking his MiG-23 fighter, air force general command spokesman Pavlos Sissas said.

Waldheim steps down

VIENNA (R) — Austrian President Kurt Waldheim formally stepped down on Wednesday. His successor, Thomas Klestil, elected at the end of May, swore his oath of office before a meeting of both houses of Austria's parliament at which Dr. Waldheim had the seat of honour.

Police step up hunt for missing Russian

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian police stepped up the search on Wednesday for a Russian diplomat missing in New Delhi for more than 48 hours, officials said. They said there was no news so far of the whereabouts of Alexander Ganich, a first secretary at Moscow's mission in New Delhi. He has been missing since driving out of the embassy on Monday morning. Police have been looking for the 41-year-old diplomat in the city and surrounding districts and an alert has been put out for his Japanese-made car. One official said three scenarios are being considered: Mr. Ganich was kidnapped, he had gone into hiding in a fit of depression or had defected.

Rebel Kurds kill two Turks

DIYARBAKIR (R) — Rebel Kurds battling for independence in southwest Turkey killed two civilians in an ambush on a minibus carrying bread for soldiers, the semi-official Anatolia news agency said on Wednesday.

West does not understand Jordan's dilemma — King

AMMAN (J.T.) — Despite the concern of the people and government of Jordan over the suffering of the Iraqi people, the Kingdom is committed to enforcing the international sanctions against Iraq, and this dilemma does not seem to be understood in the West, His Majesty King Hussein said Tuesday. The King, in an interview with the Associated Press, also reiterated Jordan's policy of non-interference in the affairs of other countries and that the Kingdom would not allow anyone to interfere in its affairs. King Hussein said he did not know whether there had been an attempt to topple Iraqi President Saddam Hussein by the military or not. "Most of the reporting on this has come from outside the region — which is rather strange," he said. "Obviously something must have happened in Baghdad... but its importance, its relevancy, is not clear." The King also reaffirmed that Jordan would not be pressured

into allowing the stationing of U.N. observers into Jordan to monitor the Kingdom's enforcement of sanctions against Iraq. "We will not be treated as suspects... who are in need of observation and supervision," the King said in the interview, conducted Tuesday. Jordan has rejected an American proposal to station up to 50 U.N. inspectors to monitor the flow of goods into Iraq, saying that would violate the Kingdom's sovereignty. "Jordan has been singled out and pressured to accept things that nobody else has been asked to accept," the King told the AP in the interview, conducted by Middle East news editors Blanchette. "There is a tremendous media barrage resulting from a lack of intimate knowledge of what's happening..." the King said. "Jordan has been targeted because people have many misconceptions." "There is a tremendous effort being made to discredit this coun-

try, its leadership, its democracy and what it stands for," the King told the AP. "So we've had to take... a very clear stand against anything that further implies that this country is not doing what it should do," he said. "We accepted to implement the Security Council resolutions. We've done so despite the fact that it was not easy emotionally where it affected the people of Iraq. But we've tried our best to adhere to these sanctions and implement them." But, "having adopted these resolutions... we will not have our sovereignty questions. We're a proud people and we will not compromise." He stressed that Jordan's policy is one of "non-interference in all other states, the same way we've always resisted interference in our own affairs." He said that "there's another dimension," not understood in the West. "That is that the people of Jordan, together with the govern-

Jordan rejects report of Rabin meeting as baseless

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan has categorically denied a report by an Egyptian newspaper that a secret meeting took place between a Jordanian delegation and the newly elected prime minister of Israel, Yitzhak Rabin, and expressed deep regret over the publication of such fabricated news. A statement carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, quoted an official spokesman as expressing deep regret over the "totally groundless" report by the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram, signed by its political editor. "The drafting of the news report and the manner in which it was presented simply reflect the evil objective sought by the paper's political editor," the spokesman said. He said that the Cairo daily resorted to publishing "the false report without due inquiry or verification."

Leaders seek to end Fatah-Hamas violence

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Israeli army imposed a curfew on a Gaza Strip refugee camp Wednesday, while Palestinian leaders renewed efforts to end factional fighting between Muslim fundamentalists and Fatah activists that has left dozens injured. The battle has its roots in differences over the Arab-Israeli peace process, but has gotten entangled in local rivalries. Israeli forces have not intervened in the fighting but imposed a curfew on the 60,000 residents of Gaza's Rafah refugee camp after at least 30 Palestinians were shot or beaten in street battles Tuesday. A 15-year-old boy stabbed during the battle, died on Wednesday, local sources said. About 50 Palestinians were wounded in fighting between riv-

Iraq, U.N. hold talks but no end to stand-off

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi authorities and United Nations officials held an hour of talks in Baghdad on Wednesday but failed to resolve a three-day standoff over U.N. inspections of a ministry building. It was the first high-level meeting since U.N. inspectors were prevented from entering Baghdad's Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation on Sunday to search for what U.N. diplomats said was documentation on ballistic missiles. The U.N. side was headed by Douglas Englund, U.N. chief field officer, who arrived in Baghdad earlier in the day to try to resolve the issue. On Tuesday, women demonstrators pelted the cars occupied by U.N. weapons experts with fruit and eggs, prompting a protest from the U.N. Security Council.

Gorbachev denounces Communist Party 'trial'

MOSCOW (R) — Former President Mikhail Gorbachev denounced the current "trial" of the banned Soviet Communist Party, saying he would not take part under any circumstances. In a newspaper interview published on Wednesday, Mr. Gorbachev said the case would split the country and could compromise the position of the constitutional court. "The current reformers, the current authorities are acting wrongly," he told the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta. "I think both sides will end up losing, because this process is pushing us towards schism, towards a feud in society." "I regret very much that all this is happening and will not take part in the hearing under any circumstances." Mr. Gorbachev also criticised Russian President Boris Yeltsin,

States getting away with murder — Amnesty

LONDON (R) — Governments around the world are letting their security forces get away with murder, torture and abduction, Amnesty International said on Thursday. Although a growing number of countries are pledging respect for human rights, many are ignoring past violations or merely paying lip service to the principle by setting up investigations which lead nowhere, Amnesty said in its 1991 annual report. "As long as the torturers, the state assassins and those who give the orders act with a free hand and without fear of punishment, the cycle of violence will never be broken," the London-based human rights organisation said. The report covering 142 countries said prisoners were tortured by governments in more than 100 states, people "disappeared" in

26 countries and extrajudicial executions were carried out in 45. It said government bred contempt for human rights by not bringing the perpetrators of abuses to justice or by passing sweeping amnesty laws that left state killers free. "Paying lip service to human rights in new laws and international declarations achieves nothing if in the end governments don't act on violations," Amnesty said. It said democratic revolutions in Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union and Africa had ended some entrenched patterns of human rights abuses, notably in Zambia, Ethiopia, Albania and Lithuania. The scale of the change was reflected in a rise in Amnesty members in Eastern Europe from a handful of surreptitious cam-



His Majesty King Hussein is shown handicrafts of Bani Hamida during a visit he paid to the region Wednesday (Petra photo)

King visits Bani Hamida

DHIBAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday toured the Dhiban region and Bani Hamida tribal settlements with an enthusiastic popular welcome as his motorcade drove through the streets. After driving through the streets lined with cheering crowds, the King met with an audience of several thousand gathered at a school to hear a speech by the towns notables welcoming him, and voicing the people's allegiance to the Throne. Mousa Breizat, a member of the Bani Hamida tribe and a Royal Court official, referred to the King's endeavours towards restoring the rights of the Palestinian people and his efforts to safeguard the holy Islamic shrines in Jerusalem.

He also suggested that three factories could be set up in the district and that unused land at Waleh and Hidan could be re-

claimed in a drive to find employment for local inhabitants. Mr. Alawi also said that electricity should be supplied to remote villages in the district of Bani Hamida and that urgent financial assistance reach the poor village councils around Dhiban. He said that the 25,000 inhabitants of Bani Hamida do not have sufficient supply of water and they lack proper telephone services and a hospital. Dhiban and its surrounding villages, located some 40 kilometres south of Madaba between Madaba and Karak, is inhabited by Bani Hamida tribes. King Hussein was accompanied on the visit by Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, Royal Court Chief Khaled Al Karaki, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ad Ben Zeid, Private Chamberlain Prince Ali Ben Nayef, the King's Advisor on Tribal Affairs Sharif Fawaz Ben Abdullah and other senior officials.

Ghozali resigns; economic expert is named new Algerian premier

ALGIERS (Agencies) — Prime Minister Sidahmad Ghozali resigned from his post Wednesday and was replaced by Belaid Abdul Salam, a one-time industry minister expected to wage war on the blighted economy, seen as the driving force behind the rise of Muslim fundamentalism. Mr. Abdul Salam, considered the "father" of Algerian industrialisation, recently called for a "war economy" to pull Algeria out of its economic decrepitude. He is expected to take a more interventionist tack on the economy without abandoning the liberalisation programme. Austerity measures and state investment in the public sector likely lie ahead, according to observers here, speaking on condition of anonymity. They said he also was expected to seek national unity, a constant demand since the military-backed high state council came to power in January, deposing President Chadli Benjedid.

A new government was expected to be formed over the next few days, government sources said. Mr. Ghozali's departure had long been rumoured, gaining momentum after the June 29 assassination of Algerian leader Mohammed Boudiaf, head of the ruling council. On Tuesday, Mr. Ghozali, 55, resigned from the central committee of the National Liberation Front (FLN), the party which ruled Algeria for nearly three decades, the official AFS news agency reported. Mr. Abdul Salam is a dissident within the FLN. In his resignation letter to Ali Kafi, who replaced Mr. Boudiaf, Mr. Ghozali said he wanted to make way for a "credible" and "strong government able to van-

quish the 'forces of evil' entrenched in the economy, government, politics and the media who defend the status-quo, AFS said. It was an apparent reference to the corrupt practices rife within the FLN, targeted by Mr. Boudiaf along with the powerful fundamentalist movement. Over the years the FLN's reputation has been increasingly tainted by corruption within the powerful hierarchy. Charges of corruption came to a head with Mr. Boudiaf's murder, many tying the killing to an elite "mafia" fearful for its interests. Mr. Abdul Salam, 64, is considered the father of industrialisation in the years that followed Algeria's independence from France in 1962. He served as industry and energy minister from 1965 to 1977 under President Houari Boumedienne, then briefly as light in-

G-7 pledges \$24 b for ex-Soviets, but fails to resolve trade problems

MUNICH (Agencies) — Heads of the world's leading democracies wrapped up their annual summit Wednesday, pledging to help funnel \$24 billion in aid to former Soviet states but failing to resolve world trade problems. In a communique marking the end of the 18th economic summit, the leaders of Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States offered Russia and other former communist lands "help for their self-help." In the afternoon, the seven sat down with President Boris Yeltsin to discuss the help they are prepared to extend to Russia. Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said that Russia may eventually get a 10-year grace period on repaying its early-maturing debt. The Group of Seven (G-7) in their final summit communique, said the transition for former communist states "will involve painful adjustments." The day's agenda itself reflected nations

dramatically realigning themselves in the wake of the collapse of communism. The seven called for a global programme to upgrade Soviet nuclear safety but did not specify a sum of money for the programme, reflecting divisions over how to finance and manage a safety upgrade urgently sought, especially by Germany and France. German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said the leaders had taken only a first step. "Much larger steps are needed," he said. Mr. Kohl singled out Japan as needing to do more to help avert a repeat of an accident like the 1986 Chernobyl disaster, and suggested it was a matter of simple self-interest. "There are nuclear power stations in Vladivostok as well," Mr. Kohl said. No sooner had they formally concluded their summit a former royal castle than the leaders reconvened — with Mr. Yeltsin in attendance. He was expected to appeal for a two-year moratorium

on repayment of the former Soviet Union's \$70 billion foreign debt. Italian Premier Giuliano Amato said there would not be any miraculous economic turnarounds in the economies of the former Soviet bloc. "Things are much more complicated," Mr. Yeltsin pronounced himself "very satisfied" with his trip. In a meeting with German leaders Mr. Yeltsin vowed "Russia would meet all its obligations, but it needed a breathing space," said German Finance Minister Theo Waigel. That was presumably a reference to Russian calls for a debt moratorium, a subject omitted from the summit communique. U.S. President George Bush praised Mr. Yeltsin as a "very courageous leader" willing to make unpopular decisions at home to promote economic reform. In meeting with the G-7 lead-

World Bank provides economic support to Mideast peace

WASHINGTON (USIA) — The World Bank stands ready to reinforce the Middle East peace process and "to play a technical role in the economic dimension" of the multilateral track of the peace talks, said World Bank President Paul Wolfowitz, the bank's regional vice president for Near East and North African Affairs, said Tuesday.

"I believe very strongly that the economic agenda — on very pragmatic issues like water issues for example — lends itself particularly to early progress in regional cooperation... because countries can see the plus and minus of joint efforts on these joint problems," the World Bank official said.

Mr. Koch-Weser said leaders in the region, in the European Community and in the United States, as well as participants in the multi-lateral talks have asked the Bank "to provide technical input to these peace discussions."

Mr. Koch-Weser said the Bank's new Middle East North Africa (MENA) regional grouping is "now a more homogeneous region; it covers all of the Arab countries and Iran from Morocco to Iraq. It also affords the opportunity to start some regional in-

itatives," he said.

Until December 1, 1991, the World Bank grouped the countries of the Middle East and North Africa together with the countries of Eastern Europe, he said. But because of the rapid increase in the numbers of members and recipient countries in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union and with expanding and intensified programs in the Near East and North Africa, the Bank concluded that the region had become too large.

Future lending to developing nations of Eastern Europe will not have to come at the expense of the Middle East, he stressed. "We have ample headroom in the World Bank for expanded lending in all regions of the world. There's room for growth in both."

Asked to explain the criteria for lending policies of the bank to projects and countries, Koch-Weser said loans are primarily based on need, broadly defined by per capita income, and past performance in implementing projects. He said one of the criteria of the bank is "if the private sector commercial leader is able to do the job, we would not lend. We are a lender of last resort."

"It takes many years for coun-

tries who have defaulted on commercial loans to reestablish their creditworthiness in the commercial market. In this region, commercial banks would also look at the political risk," he said.

In reviewing the bank's 1992 fiscal year projects, Koch-Weser focused on shorter term investment programs and highlighted the importance of privatization, "the increasing role of the private sector as an engine of growth," and the need for government economic and management reforms in the public sector.

Mr. Koch-Weser underscored two longer term challenges confronting the region: the need to develop its human resources and human capital more effectively; and the need to cooperatively address regional environmental issues, including air and water pollution, natural resource management, the use and sharing of water resources.

He suggested that universities and research institutions in the region should begin to "work across national boundaries." He acknowledged, however, that such cooperation will take time. "There are political issues involved, to have a resource strategy for the region as a whole," he said.



Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali

200 face trial in Tunisia for subversion

TUNIS (AP) — With one eye on instability next door in Algeria, Tunisia brings at least 158 Muslim fundamentalists to trial Thursday on charges of trying to overthrow the government.

The trial is the biggest legal process against fundamentalists in North Africa in years, and will coincide with the death-penalty trial of radical Islamic leaders in Algeria.

Both the Algerian and Tunisian cases stem from attempts by extremist Islamic movements in North Africa to take power and impose Koranic rule on secular societies.

In Tunisia, a country of eight million people wedged between Algeria and Libya, the fundamentalists are accused of belonging to the illegal movement al Nahda.

The suspects, including a score of police officers and soldiers, were arrested in a crackdown launched in the spring of 1991.

The Interior Ministry claimed that al Nahda was plotting to wage a general terror campaign to topple the government. One alleged tactic was to try to procure a shoulder-fired Stinger missile to shoot down President Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali's aircraft.

Hundreds of people were arrested and detained. Amnesty International and Western governments claim many were tortured, and up to nine people were killed in custody.

The suspects, going on trial Thursday are charged with "terrorist acts and attacks on the security of the state." They will be tried before a military tribunal, and could face hard labour for life if convicted.

The leader of al Nahda, schoolteacher Rachid Ghannouchi, has been in exile since 1990 and is believed to be travelling between Europe, Africa and the Middle East on a Sudanese diplomatic passport.

Before the 1991 crackdown, al Nahda had organised violent student demonstrations and attacked the headquarters of the ruling Constitutional Democratic Rally Party.

Al Nahda has never been recognised as a legal organisation in Tunisia, where religion-based parties are constitutionally banned. However, independent candidates linked to it won 15-30 per cent of the vote in legislative elections in 1989.

Tunisia counts about 10 legal opposition parties, but together they have only a handful of parliamentary seats.

Opposition leaders claim Mr. Ben Ali, a general, has used the fundamentalist crackdown as an excuse to stall democratic reforms he promised in 1987 after deposing long-time President Habib Bourguiba.

Authorities claim that the fundamentalists would use democracy as a means to install dictatorship. A fundamentalist regime would outlaw abortion and force Tunisian women to wear veils.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Bomb explodes near pro-Israeli militia crossing

MARJAYOUN, Lebanon (R) — A bomb exploded on Wednesday near a pro-Israeli militia crossing leading into the Jewish state's self-styled "security zone" in South Lebanon, security sources said. The bomb went off near Al Hamra crossing point, manned by pro-Israeli South Lebanon Army (SLA) militiamen. There was no report of casualties. A checkpoint for United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) troops in the area was not affected by the explosion, they said. No group claimed responsibility for the blast. Security sources said a few artillery shells fired from inside the zone on Tuesday night crashed into the village of Kfar Roummane, just outside the enclave. No one was hurt.

Expatriates strike over poor conditions in UAE

ABU DHABI (R) — More than 100 expatriate Indian workers staged a day-long strike to protest at their "inhuman treatment" by a labour supply company, a United Arab Emirates (UAE) newspaper reported on Wednesday. The daily Gulf News said the workers protested outside Dubai's labour department on Tuesday because of "financial exploitation and inhuman treatment." The newspaper did not name the labour supply company but quoted a spokesman for the workers as saying UAE officials promised to visit their residential camps on Wednesday. Strikes are rare in the UAE which relies heavily on expatriate labourers, mostly from India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and the Philippines. About 70 per cent of the UAE's 1.9 million population are foreigners. The workers said they were being paid less than their daily contracted daily wages of 25 dirhams (\$8). There were only a few toilets and three showers in a camp for more than 600 workers, the newspaper reported.

3 indicted for promoting Gulf intervention

DENVER (AP) — A federal grand jury has indicted a former U.S. ambassador to Bahrain and two others for allegedly accepting \$7.7 million from Kuwait to promote U.S. intervention in the Gulf prior to the Gulf war. Former Ambassador Sam Zakhem, who unsuccessfully sought the Colorado Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate this year, William R. Kennedy Jr. and Scott Stanley Jr. are named in the indictment, which was unsealed Tuesday. Mr. Kennedy is a former owner of the magazine Conservative Digest and Mr. Stanley is a former Conservative Digest editor. They are accused of failing to inform the U.S. government they were acting as agents of Kuwait when they launched a publicity campaign to promote military action against Iraq. It also charges them with diverting \$5.7 million of the money they received from Kuwait for their personal profit. According to the indictment, the three operated two businesses between Aug. 1, 1990, and June 30, 1991, in an effort to generate public support for military action against Iraq. U.S. attorney Michael Norton said the indictment alleged the three used a number of bank accounts and the two businesses to conceal the fact they were being paid by Kuwait to promote U.S. intervention against Iraq.

Israel to get two German-built subs

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's outgoing navy chief said on Tuesday Germany was building submarines which would help the Jewish state wage sea battles far from its own shores. "Those are the perfect platforms to sail far away and to be near the harbours, coasts or sea-lanes of the enemy and cause troubles there," Rear Admiral Micha Ram told foreign reporters. Under a deal made last year, Israel is paying almost \$100 million of the nearly \$700 million cost of building two diesel-powered Dolphin class submarines. Germany is footing the rest of the bill. The submarines are being built by Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft of Kiel, Germany. Adm. Ram said they and Sa'ar 5 missile boats on order from the United States will be the "answer to all threats of the next decade and beyond."

Hassan II acknowledges existence of prison

PARIS (R) — King Hassan II of Morocco, in a French newspaper interview published on Tuesday, acknowledged for the first time the existence of Tazmamart, a notorious underground penal colony in the Atlas Mountains demolished last year. For two decades Tazmamart was a hated symbol for human rights campaigners who accused Morocco of confinement and mistreatment of hundreds of its political opponents. Tazmamart was razed last year, according to senior Moroccan sources, as international pressure increased on the country to improve its human rights record. King Hassan, who has never acknowledged holding political prisoners, accepted the existence of Tazmamart in his interview with Liberation but he disputed its description as a prison. "It was a place used to keep persons administratively assigned there," he said. "It has no further reason to exist. The chapter is closed. It existed. It no longer does. That's all."

Gulf war exposed gaps in allied intelligence — Britain

LONDON (R) — The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the allied effort to free the emirate exposed holes in Western intelligence gathering and sharing, Britain said on Tuesday.

British intelligence efforts were focused on the former Soviet Union while Iraq was massing the fourth-largest army in the world against Kuwait, Ministry of Defence strategists said in an assessment of the Gulf war.

Allies sometimes failed to share or interpret intelligence, were swamped with too much data and apparently made some poor damage assessments leading to unnecessary and dangerous missions to attack targets already destroyed. "We will be reviewing our

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) Information Department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06)53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
06:00	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
06:30	London (RJ)
07:00	Amman (RJ)
07:30	Baghdad, Cairo (RJ)
08:00	Beirut (RJ)
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Human rights abuses continue after Gulf war

LONDON (R) — Massive human rights violations took place in Kuwait and Iraq following the end of the 1991 Gulf war, including torture, arbitrary arrests and "disappearances," Amnesty International said on Thursday.

On a more routine level, Amnesty said in its 1991 annual report that detainees were tortured or ill-treated in prison or police stations in virtually every country in the Middle East region. More than 50 people died as a result in Kuwait, Morocco and Tunisia.

The human rights group said that despite the focus on Iraq's dismal human rights record immediately after its invasion of Kuwait, "in the immediate aftermath of the Gulf war human rights continued to be violated in both countries on a massive scale."

In Kuwait the end of the occupation was "greeted with a wave of arbitrary arrests, torture and killings." Reprisals against suspected collaborators continued unchecked for months and were followed by trials which fell short of international standards.

Atrocities committed in Kuwait during Iraq's seven-month occupation were repeated with even greater brutality as rebellions in Iraq in March and April 1991 were crushed, Amnesty said. More than 1.5 million Iraqis fled in less than a month, resulting in the setting up of United Nations "safe havens."

Herzog frees Israeli activist jailed for meeting Arafat

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — An Israeli peace activist jailed three months ago for meeting with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat was released Wednesday after President Chaim Herzog commuted his sentence, prison authorities said.

David Ish-Shalom, 43, was convicted of violating a law banning contact with "terror" organizations which, by Israel's definition, including the PLO.

Mr. Herzog's spokeswoman, Tova Herzl, said only that the president "considered the various personal aspects and opinions involved in the case" in commuting Mr. Ish-Shalom's seven-month sentence.

Labour Party Yitzhak Rabin, who is forming Israel's next government, has spoken of changing the law to allow meetings with the PLO unless they had a harmful intent.

Mr. Ish-Shalom met with Mr. Arafat to help arrange a 1988 sea voyage to return expelled Palestinian home. The failed trip was meant to evoke comparisons with Jews running British blockades to immigrate to Palestine in the 1940s.

Mr. Ish-Shalom, which means "man of peace" in Hebrew, changed his name from Dubot. He was the second Israeli to be called for meeting Mr. Arafat. Peace crusader Abie Nathan was freed earlier this year from a second sentence for the "offence."

Sudan sends relief convoy to war-ravaged south

KHARTOUM (Agencies) — A convoy of 100 trucks left northern Sudan with relief aid for destitute southerners returning to former rebel strongholds recaptured by the government, the Sudan News Agency (SUNA) reported Wednesday.

It said the trucks were carrying mainly food worth 200 million Sudanese pounds (\$2 million) donated by one of Sudan's six northern states.

SUNA said the aid would be distributed to thousands of people the government says have been streaming from areas controlled by the Sudan Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA).

The SPLA, a guerrilla movement of mainly Christian and animist blacks, has been fighting in the south since 1983 to end what it sees as Arab and Islamic domination of the country.

Its campaign has suffered a severe setback since the fall last May of Ethiopia's Marxist rulers, named by Khartoum as the SPLA's principal backers.

Last week the government officially requested donors in the country to come up with some \$200 million to resettle returnees, SUNA said that the 100-truck convoy was waved off on Tuesday by the newly appointed governor of eastern state, Colonel Al Jell Ahmad Sherif.

The state-owned newspaper Al Kuwait Al Mursala said the food consisted of three tonnes of sugar, six tonnes of wheat, 10 tonnes of sorghum and three tonnes of dates.

Many foreign humanitarian organisations operating in southern Sudan have suspended their work because of the fighting, leaving thousands of civilians in dire need of food.

Lebanon works on plan to rehabilitate refugees from 15 years of civil strife

BEIRUT (AP) — The government started work Wednesday on a plan for return civil war refugees to their homes, putting to test the ability of Christians and Muslims to coexist 16 years of sectarian hatreds.

Elie Hobeika, minister of state for the displaced, spent the day meeting with representatives of families to be included in the first stage of rehabilitation, his spokeswoman, Rima Farah, said.

The government instructed Mr. Hobeika on Tuesday to finalise the plan and ensure the return of refugees by July 22 to 116 villages and towns in Mount Lebanon and the south.

The exact number of those to be repatriated in the initial stage was not disclosed.

But government statistics list 70,331 families, or 355,604 people, driven out of their homes

during the 1975-90 civil war. These involve 949 villages and towns around Beirut, in the central mountains, and in north, east and southern regions.

The ministers of defence and interior, Michel Murr and Sami Khatib, also were meeting with army and police officers to work out security arrangements to prevent any friction that might rekindle sectarian violence once the refugees start returning to their villages.

Mr. Hobeika's spokeswoman said the minister was trying "to achieve national reconciliation among the various communities to enable them to pursue peaceful coexistence once they return to their homes."

Mr. Hobeika last month organised a nine-day conference that brought together refugees from various districts.

Some villages have been razed

to the ground during the war, which inflicted \$25 billion worth of damage.

It was not clear how much financial assistance the government, facing severe economic hardships due to the devaluation of the local currency and inflation, can offer.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Faris Bweiz was in the United Arab Emirates Wednesday to seek financial aid from oil-rich Gulf Arab states for reconstruction.

"We will explain to the United Arab Emirates officials the political and economic situation in Lebanon," he said in an interview published in Abu Dhabi's government-run newspaper, Al Itihad.

Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Solh was in Saudi Arabia last week on a similar mission.

Congressman says CIA reported on Iraqi loan diversions in 1989

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two days before approving \$1 billion in loan guarantees for Iraq in 1989, President George Bush's administration received a secret report indicating past loans had gone to finance Baghdad's weapons programmes, a congressional critic charged Tuesday.

Democratic Representative Henry B. Gonzalez said the report, dated Nov. 6, 1989, "indicates that ... loans were used to fund Iraq's clandestine military procurement network which was operating in the United States and Europe."

The report, which remains classified, was prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency's (CIA) Persian Gulf division, the congressman said in a speech on the floor of the House of Representatives. He is chairman of the House Banking Committee.

Mr. Gonzalez said he was asking CIA Director Robert Gates to declassify the report, which dealt with U.S.-backed loans to Iraq through the Atlanta branch of Italy's state-owned Banca Nazionale del Lavoro.

"The report indicates that several of the BNL-financed front companies in the network were secretly procuring technology for

Iraq's missile programme and nuclear, biological and chemical weapons programmes," Mr. Gonzalez said.

Going through with the credits two days later in light of that knowledge shows "striking stupidity," he said, rather than the kind of prudent effort to moderate Iraqi behaviour that administration witnesses have described in congressional hearings.

One administration official has testified that there were suspicions when the \$1 billion in loan guarantees was under consideration that the money was not going for farm commodities, but for weapons.

But the CIA report described by Mr. Gonzalez would be the first hard, written evidence that government officials knew about fraud in connection with the loans even as they were approving a new round of guarantees.

Mr. Gonzalez has tenaciously pursued the scandal surrounding approval of billions of dollars in U.S. loan guarantees for Iraq in the 1980s. For months he has been giving floor speeches with selected details of administration actions until Iraq's invasion of Kuwait prompted an abrupt policy reversal.

In Tuesday's appearance, he charged that approval of the \$1 billion in guarantees through the government's Commodity Credit Corporation's was done in blind adherence to President Bush's order to normalise relations with Iraq following its decade-long war with U.S. foe Iran.

When Iraq stopped paying its bills after it invaded Kuwait in August 1990, U.S. taxpayers were stuck for around \$2 billion.

Mr. Bush's policy directive, dated Oct. 3, 1989, calls for "both economic and political incentives for Iraq to moderate its behaviour and to increase our influence with Iraq."

The CIA report appeared to support that policy, saying failure to approve the full \$1 billion in commodity loan guarantees would harm U.S.-Iraqi relations, Mr. Gonzalez said.

As further evidence of the military connection, Mr. Gonzalez released a copy of a telex dated March 26, 1989, in which Iraqi Minister of Industry and Military Production Hussein Kamil Hasan wished a happy Easter to officials at the BNL office in Atlanta that made the loans.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 77311-19

PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00	Sanctus/Sacrae Saevages
18:30	News in English
19:00	News in French
19:30	Varieties
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	The Simpsons
21:00	NBA match
21:30	News in English
22:00	Movie of the Week

PRAYER TIMES

06:57	Fajr
07:31	(Sunrise) Doha
12:40	Dhuhr
16:21	'Asr
19:03	Maghrib
21:34	Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swedish Tel. 616740	
Assembly of God Church, Tel. 632725	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be relatively hot and winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.	
Amman	19/23
Aqaba	25/29

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Wael Durrani	774800
Dr. Husein Haddad	732267
Dr. Isam Al Anwar	892024
Dr. Rami Mizzawi	894788
Pharmacy	661912
Pharmacy	773536
Al Asana pharmacy	678025
Naturopharmacy	626272
Al Salam pharmacy	636730
Yacoub pharmacy	644945
Shamsi pharmacy	637660

EMERGENCIES

Desert	18/35
Jordan Valley	22/38
Civil Defence Immediate	630341
Police	199
Civil Defence Emergency	199
Rescue Police	152, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade	891228
Blood Bank	775121
Highway Police	643402
Traffic Police	896390
Public Security Department	630521
Hotel Complaints	630800
Police Complaints	661176
Water and Sewerage	897467
Complaints	897467
Amman Municipality	787111
Complex	787111
Telephone Information	121
(directory assistance)	010230
Overseas Calls	623101
Central Amman Telephone	661101
Abdullah Telephone Repairs	773111
Jordan Television	774111
Radio Jordan	680100
Water Authority	815615
Jordan Electricity Authority	636381
Electric Power	06-53200
RJ Flight Information	06-53200
Queen Alia Int. Airport	06-53200

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:	
Hussein Medical Centre	813813/32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn.	642412/6
Akshid Maternity, J. Amn.	642412/6
Jabal Amman Maternity	636140
Matlab, J. Amman	664714
Shamsi Hospital	669131
University Hospital	845845
Al-Munasher Hospital	667227/9
The Islamic, Abdull	661233/7
Al-Ahli, Abdull	661646
Italian, Al-Muhajirin	777013/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashraf	775112/6
Army, Al-Bashir	891611/5
The Sina Hospital	602409/9
Amal Hospital	674135
ZARQA:	
Zarqa Govt. Hospital	(09)983323
Zarqa National Hospital	(09)500560
The Sina Hospital	(09)980732
Al-Bashir, Abdull	(09)99290
IBRD:	
Princess Basma Hospital	(02)275555
Great Catholic Hospital	(02)272275
Bin Al-Waleed Hospital	(02)247100
AQABA:	
Princess Haya Hospital	(03)514111

FOR THE TRAVELLER

Al-Balqa Maternity	642412/6
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King receives head of Japanese consortium

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at the Royal Court Wednesday a delegation representing a consortium of Japanese companies which signed Tuesday an agreement with Jordanian Phosphates and Potash companies to set up a joint fertiliser plant at a cost of \$60 million in Aqaba City. King Hussein exchanged views with the head of the delegation, Momiyoshi Shigaki, who is chairman and president of the National Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations (ZEN-NOH), on Jordanian-Japanese cooperation in various fields. The King voiced his thanks and the gratitude of the Jordanian people and government for every assistance extended by Japan to the Kingdom. His Majesty stressed his

keenness to develop and enhance cooperation between Jordan and Japan. At the audience, King Hussein conferred Al Istikhla Medal of the First Order on Mr. Shigaki, Al Istikhla Medal of the Second Order on Mr. Shigaki, Al Istikhla Medal of the Second Order on chairman of the board of directors of Mitsubishi-Kasei (Chemical) Corporation Yoshitaka Narukawa and Al Istikhla Medal of the Second Order on president of Asahi Industries Company Hiroaki Chisome. The audience was attended by the Minister of Industry and Trade, the chairman of the board of directors and the general of the Arab Potash Company and the chairman of the board of director and director general of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company.

Queen Noor visits quality of life projects in Al Bassah village

AL-BASSAH (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor paid a follow-up visit this afternoon to the village of Al Bassah in the Amman governorate where she inspected the progress of the agricultural development projects and the income generating schemes which the Noor Al Hussein Foundation's quality of life project is implementing in cooperation with the villagers and the Ministry of Agriculture.

During that visit Her Majesty met with the beneficiaries of the Home Gardens Project and was briefed by them on the success and progress of the gardens which NHF has helped them plant with vegetables for the purpose of upgrading their families' nutrition as well as raising their income.

Her Majesty also inspected the fig and pomegranate gardens in the village which NHF has helped



improve through the provision of agricultural extension services, pesticides and sprayers.

Her Majesty then proceeded to the Al Bassah Girls' school where NHF's mobile life and

science museum was parked and watched the museum's exhibits with over 300 of Al Bassah's children and those of the neighbouring villages. The mobile museum is an "outreach" programme with exhibits that relate to the experiences of rural children and focus on health and hygiene, preservation of the environment, the history of Jordan, astronomy and other sciences and a theatre. In 1991, the Mobile Life and Science Museum reached over 34 thousand children in rural and underprivileged areas throughout Jordan.

Her Majesty was accompanied on this follow-up visit by Mrs. In'am Mufti, President of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation and was greeted upon arrival by members of the village development council, village dignitaries and hundreds of villagers.

Three-day seminar aimed to improve inter-faith ties and women's role

ROME (Petra) — A three-day seminar on the role of women in a Christian-Islamic society held in Rome at the end of June, issued a set of recommendations to draw members of the two faiths closer together and to deal with issues common to Christianity and Islam in general, and to matters related to women in society in particular.

The three-day meeting sponsored by the Pontifical Council for relations between religions, and the Amman-based Royal Academy for the Islamic Civilisation Research (Al Al Bait Foundation) stressed that Christianity and Islam consider men and women as equals, deserving equal treatment in all fields.

The two faiths highly value family life as the nucleus of human society and that parents bear prime responsibility towards building up a stable and protected family capable of dealing with the various forms of pressure, said the statement.

It stressed the need for good education for family members, who should be regarded as the prime factor in socio-economic development. The statement gave due attention to the role of women in society, stressing the

need to give women the right to exercise their various activities within the framework of accepted norms and society rules. The meeting was attended by 12 delegates from Arab and foreign countries who discussed various aspects of cooperation among members of society to protect family members, with special attention given to women and the various challenges they face.

Women's role in Christian and Islamic perspectives was examined by the delegates from Jordan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, England, France, Germany, Italy, Lebanon and the USA. Speakers stressed the need for continued dialogue among various religions and noted that a joint committee to be set up by the organisers and delegates should help to follow up on this matter.

The speakers also stressed the need for involving more participants from other countries including university teachers and writers and journalists as well as youth organisations because they said the topics discussed are of vital interest to all sectors of the world.

Following the meetings, the delegates met with His Holiness Pope John Paul II who delivered an address tackling the need for preserving and respecting the dignity of humanity in general and respecting the rights of women in particular. It also stressed the need to confront practices that harm religion and the devout.

The Pope underlined the need to pursue the Islamic-Christian dialogue because he said it was bound to contribute towards better understanding among the Christian and Muslim people around the world.

Such meetings, the Pope noted, are bound to help members of both religions to deepen their faith and respect and to help foster affection and harmony among members of society.

The Christian-Islamic dialogue sessions were the brain child of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan who organised the first meeting in 1984 in the United Kingdom, followed by other meetings in Istanbul and Switzerland.

The delegates decided to hold their next meeting in Amman early in 1994.

Cigarette smuggling taking its toll on Jordan's economy

By Odeh Odeh

Special to the Jordan Times
AMMAN — Large-scale cigarette smuggling into Jordan is harming the country, including depriving the treasury of revenues in customs duty.

Foreign-made cigarettes are often sold in main cities, particularly Amman and Zarqa, and are hurting away sales from the Jordan Tobacco and Cigarettes Company. Company officials said that their cigarette sales have dropped by at least 15 per cent, largely because of competition from legal and illegal foreign-made cigarettes.

Hassan Awad, president of the Union of Workers in Food Industries told the Jordan Times that the tobacco company has laid off 26 of its workers because of local markets being flooded with foreign cigarettes. The company has also cancelled overtime work for 1,000 employees, and stopped a number of machines, and production lines.

Company Managing Director Ali Al Saad expressed horror at what he called a flood of foreign-made cigarettes in the country. Such a situation poses a real threat to Jordan's treasury which normally collects JD 60 million in duty on locally produced cigarettes every year, Mr. Saad noted.

He said smuggled cigarettes threaten the livelihood of 1,000 workers in the tobacco industry, 1,500 farmers growing tobacco and thousands of vendors in Jordan.

Industry and Trade Minister Abdullah Ensour told the Jordan Times that the government wants to protect national industries, echoing fears that the smuggling operations harm the treasury, local industries and farmers.

Dr. Ensour said that there

should be stricter controls on cigarette sales in Jordan, calling on customs officers to step up their effort to ensure such control.

Ministry of Agriculture Secretary General Ghaleb Abu Orrabi said that continued smuggling of foreign-made cigarettes into Jordan is bound to hurt the future of tobacco production in the Kingdom. He said farmers are growing tobacco on at least 29,000 dunums of land, of which 1,200 is around Amman.

Customs Department Director Mohammad Al Jamal admitted that his officers are fighting back hard against the smugglers, particularly along the borders.

Customs officers are working around the clock to try to prevent smuggling and are ready to cooperate with anyone or institution willing to help. Mr. Jamal said that some customs officers have died in shoot outs with smugglers on many occasions. He added that his department is doing its utmost to stem smuggling, and not just cigarettes.

Mr. Jamal said smuggling has decreased, but that no matter how hard his department tries it can't stop it completely, largely because of Jordan's long borders.

Mohammad Abdul Hussen, director of the anti-smuggling squads at the Customs Department, told the Jordan Times that officers recently seized 55,000 cartons of foreign cigarettes being smuggled into the country.

Mr. Abdul Hussen added that his men guard 1,116 kilometres of border, of which 650 kilometres are with Saudi Arabia, 350 with Iraq and 160 with Syria.

The smugglers are motivated by large profits but Mr. Abdul Hussen also made it clear that the Customs Department is equally motivated to fight back.

Press Association pledges reforms at its first session

AMMAN (J.T.) — The newly elected Press Association Board held its first meeting Wednesday and pledged to work hard in team spirit to try to address all issues plaguing the Jordan Press Association (JPA).

Veteran journalist Sulaiman Qudah last Friday was elected president of the troubled association and pledged to work hard in team spirit to try to address all issues plaguing the Jordan Press Association (JPA).

The 47-year-old Mr. Qudah, who is also assistant editor of Al Ra'i daily, said that the new ten-member board will work hard to overcome difficulties that have impeded reform.

The 231-member association has been burdened by financial problems and internal bickering, which led to the resignation of its former executive committee, under pressure from the general assembly.

Mr. Qudah and board members sent a cable to His Majesty King Hussein expressing Jordanian journalist's pride in the king's leadership and continued support for Jordan's national stands.

At the first session, the board elected Seif Sharif as vice presi-

dent, Fakhri Abu Hamdeh as secretary, Mohammad Totah as treasurer, Ziyad Shileh as deputy secretary, Mohammad Diemeh as deputy treasurer, Imad Qusous as rapporteur to the membership committee, and Hassan Akeel, Abdul Wahhab Zighellat, Fawzeddin Bassami, Mohammad Ghamam as members.

The board also set up a disciplinary council chaired by Abdul Salam Al Tarawneh and a committee to take charge of the health insurance plan, chaired by the JPA president.

A special committee was also formed to follow up discussions of the Lower House of Parliament on the Jordanian press and publications law. The committee is chaired by Mr. Qudah.

Earlier, association sources said that the board was expected to try to widen its membership.

Because the press and publications law is expected to affect the work of Jordanian journalists, the association is bound to have its say and offer ideas, association sources noted. They said that new board members have pledged to work together for the benefit of their association by all possible means.

Prime Minister urges organised city planning and expansion

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker Wednesday issued a seven-point circular to departments concerned with the organisation and planning of cities and villages in the country calling their attention to the need to protect agricultural land and water resources.

He also stressed the need to rationalise public spending on infrastructure and maintenance.

The prime minister's statement said that the expansion of cities and villages over the past few decades was not coupled with protecting natural resources. There was no sufficient attention given to spending or on agricultural production.

The past policies have brought about increased financial burdens to the government, causing an urgent need to revise policies and take measures that would safeguard national interests. The statement said the country could benefit from past lessons.

The statement added that the following ought to be considered by the various authorities when planning the expansion of cities and villages:

— No expansion should be made except for necessary purposes such as socio-economic projects without prior approval from the prime minister's office;



Zeid Ben Shaker

— Care should be taken to protect agricultural land, which must be free of buildings;

— Any construction should be located far away from surface or underground water resources, to avoid water pollution;

— Every possible measure should be taken to control spending on infrastructures, and the best quality materials and the best work should be provided to avoid costly maintenance;

— No further expansion to the existing infrastructure networks should be made unless absolutely necessary;

— Care should be taken to ensure that only the required volume of work is planned and that any installation requires only local maintenance skills;

— Steps must be taken to unify all systems adopted in the maintenance of machinery and equipment to give local firms the chance to use locally-made spare parts in their work.

Commenting on the prime minister's statement, Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Abdul Razzak Tubeishat said that the circular came in time to help the various municipalities and the village councils try to end random construction.

Dr. Tubeishat said that organised planning of cities and villages reduces spending and financial burdens. The minister noted that only 50% of Jordan's villages and cities are built according to plans.

The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs has now worked out a comprehensive plan to control construction in all areas and will provide technical teams to help municipalities plan their areas, the minister said.

He said that from now on people cannot construct buildings in any area of Jordan without first getting a licence.

Tourism promotion campaign to earn JD16 million in first year, but Lufthansa link still up in the air

By Maha Addasi
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A comprehensive JD450,000 tourism campaign to promote Jordan in Germany is expected to draw 22,000 German tourists and earn JD16 million in its first year, a source at the Ministry of Tourism said.

The campaign, which began last Monday when the Minister of Tourism, Yanal Hikmat, signed an agreement with the DRV service, the commercial arm of the German travel association, and the RFW, a public relations firm that handles the accounts of German national offices, comes at an appropriate time.

"After unification, Germany now has 78 million people making it the largest country in the Economic Community," he said, adding that this large potential market has not yet reflected on Jordan.

"Before the Gulf war Jordan received more than 20,000 German tourists, now after the Gulf war, European tourists have started to come to Jordan in increasing numbers, but the numbers include only 8,000 German tourists," he said.

The small numbers are in part

due to the German airlines, Lufthansa, which stopped its flights to Jordan during the Gulf crisis.

"The campaign in Germany is supposed to encourage the return of the Lufthansa airlines to Jordan," the source at the Ministry of Tourism said.

But the district sales manager, Attallah Kishkek, said that Lufthansa has no plans to resume flights to Jordan in the near future. "The closest we may come to the resumption of Lufthansa flights is combining the flight to Jordan with the flights to Lebanon or Syria," Mr. Kishkek said.

Previous news reports mentioned that Lufthansa's halting of flights to Jordan was inevitable and only coincided with the Gulf crisis, but that Lufthansa was suffering from financial problems.

The Royal Jordanian Airlines, RJ, however, already has four flights from Frankfurt and two from Berlin, somewhat counteracting the effect, according to the source.

"Had the year 1990 not been interrupted by the Gulf war, tour-

ism in Jordan would have witnessed a record boom year," the source said. "The campaign is supposed to make Jordan more known," he said, adding that the campaign aims at providing information about Jordan to those involved in decision making processes. "The campaign also aims at encouraging travel-writers to write about Jordan in the 'travel corner' sections of their newspapers," he said.

According to the source the campaign aims to tackle every form of media in Germany. "There will be a programme about Petra, and several articles printed in the newspapers, and magazines," he said, adding that even when tour operators feature Jordan in their catalogues, the Ministry of Tourism will provide financial incentives as a contribution towards the cost of featuring tour programmes to visit Jordan in their programmes.

He said that Germany spent 53 billion marks on holidays abroad, in 1989. "The market potential is massive, but it will be at least a year before we can witness any results from this campaign," he said.

JOB OPPORTUNITY

A leading diversified group in Jordan is seeking strong and ambitious applicants for the following positions:

1. Chief accountant / Assistant financial controller

Responsibilities include supervision of a team accountants, review of daily transaction reports, preparation of financial statements and implementation of system improvements. Applicants must have the following qualifications:

- A minimum of five years experience with reputable companies.
- A Bachelors degree in accounting and preferably a C.P.A. or Chartered Accountant Certificate.
- Experience in working on computerised accounting systems.
- Very good knowledge of Lotus or Excel.
- Very good command of the English language.

2. Personnel Manager

Responsibilities include management and promotion of company activities related to recruitment of new employees, staff career development and training.

Applicants must have the following qualifications:

- A minimum of ten years experience with reputable companies / institutions.
- A Bachelors degree in Public Administration/Personnel Development.
- Excellent command of the English language.

Only qualified and interested applicants should send their CV's and supporting documents with a recent personal photo to:

Personnel Manager
P.O.Box 860
Amman - Jordan

All applications will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Lawzi discusses Jordanian-Swedish relations

AMMAN (Petra) — Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi received Wednesday the Swedish ambassador to Jordan. The meeting dealt with Jordanian-Swedish relations, particularly in parliamentary fields, and the importance of Jordan's participation in the International Parliamentary Union (IPU) meeting which will be held in the Swedish capital, Stockholm, in September.

Jordanian-Canadian club opened

AMMAN (Petra) — The premises of the Jordanian-Canadian club was opened in Toronto, Canada, Tuesday. The centre will be a gathering place for members of the Jordanian and Arab communities in Canada. It aims to meet the needs of the Jordanian community there in

coordination with the concerned authorities in the Kingdom. The ministry of youth's national guidance department will be supplying the club with recent books and publications about Jordan, cultural books and newspapers and video cassettes on tourism, archaeology and national festivals.

Irbid Police celebrate New Hijri Year

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Police Department marked Wednesday the new Hijri year with a celebration attended by Irbid Governor Fayez Al Abbadi. The Public Security Department (PSD) Mufti, Colonel Mahmoud Al Bakhit, delivered an address outlining the significance of Prophet Mohammad's Hijra (travel) from Mecca to Medina. The Hijra marks the start of the Islamic calendar. Chairman of the northern Jordan Islamic Guidance Department Ali Al Tamimi also spoke at the celebration. He said the Hijra was a turning point in history.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Plastic art exhibition by Iraqi artist Mohammad Al Baladawi at Alia Art Gallery.

SEMINAR

- ★ Seminar, in Arabic, on "Fundamental Concepts in Plastic Art" at the Scientific and Cultural Centre of Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation — 6 p.m.

THE JAPANESE FILM FESTIVAL

The Embassy of Japan in Jordan in cooperation with the Royal Cultural Centre cordially invites you to the Japanese film festival to be held from July 6 to 9, 1992 at 7:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

The programme is as follows:

(All films are subtitled in Arabic)
(admission free)

Thursday, July 9, 1992:

The Yamashita Story

Directed by Sokel Matsubayashi, colour, 115 minutes.

Jordan Times

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Choice to look ahead

THE RESIGNATION Wednesday of Algerian Prime Minister Sidahmed Ghazali is a new signal that the situation in that Maghreb Arab country is becoming increasingly a conflict between the National Liberation Front (FLN) and the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS).

Although a member of the FLN's Central Committee and the man who was in charge of its election campaign that led to its total defeat at the hands of the FIS, Ghazali sought for the last year to distance himself from the front and to create an independent power base for himself. Wednesday, the prime minister opted to resign first from the FLN Central Committee and then as prime minister, which is a clear message expressing his dissatisfaction with the front that for 30 years managed to ravage the resources of oil-rich Algeria. The replacement of Ghazali with Abdesslem Belaid, the man who under president Houari Boumediene launched Algeria's industrialisation bid, which ultimately failed with disgrace, is an indication that the FLN is determined to cling to power no matter what the cost is.

The outgoing prime minister's association with assassinated leader Mohammed Boudiaf and with the president's programme for political and economic reforms, as well as Boudiaf's intention to legislate against corruption, must have forced Ghazali to quit now that his choice for president is dead and the late president's programme for reform is under FLN fire.

It is true that Ghazali was not as successful in engineering an FLN comeback through elections as he was as chairman of the country's single, most important success story, Sonatrach — the state's oil and gas processing and marketing giant. But, despite his resignation, he will certainly not disappear from Algeria's political scene, for there is a great deal for him to do before calm and order are restored to his ravaged country. Now that he put himself out of the FLN fold, he and his liberal-minded compatriots have to create a new faction of hope for Algerians, especially when the country has become so polarised between two extremes, the FLN and the FIS.

When we in the Arab east watch Algeria and our brethren in the Arab Maghreb go through such difficult situations, we do so with sadness but also with some hope. Eventually, we believe the whole Arab World will break out of the cycle of repression, vicious infighting and turmoil. Political and economic unrest like that witnessed in Algeria lately will have to give way to a more human and democratic order which our people want and deserve.

Boudiaf's assassination, the FIS' campaign against the Algerian security forces and Ghazali's resignation have to be only prelude to an Algerian awakening that has to come one day — soon. We say this, and we believe in it, because the Arab feudal systems of government, our archaic social norms and our bankrupt economic regimes must all be replaced. How and when this will happen is for progressive and sincere Arab men and women, both in the Arab Maghreb and Mashreq, to answer. The choice is limited to looking ahead.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RA'I daily discussed the current dispute between the United Nations and the Iraqi government over allowing U.N. inspection teams to enter the Ministry of Agriculture building in Baghdad. The forced attempt to enter the Ministry of Agriculture building in Baghdad. The forced attempt to enter the building is a show of injustice and a violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and it is contrary to all international principles, said Al Ra'i. The paper said that the attempt was orchestrated by the United States, out of hatred for the Iraqi people, at a time when the Western media continues to launch a hostile campaign against the Iraqi leadership. We really pity the four other members of the U.N. Security Council who are now under the mercy of the sole superpower which is determining the fate of the U.N. Organisation and blackmailing the nations of the world, said the daily. It is against the international rules and in violation of the U.N. Charter that such matters occur, with the blessing of the U.N. influenced totally by the U.S. administrations, it continued. The paper said that the downfall of the old colonial system in the world, the Third World nations had been pinning hopes on a number of major nations to do them justice, but it turned out that these major nations have come under the domination of the world's sole superpower which is humiliating every country. The paper said that the Americans might be able to achieve some success in their evil dealings against Iraq and even make successes in areas other than the Ministry of Agriculture in Iraq, and could enter mosques and churches and dismantle religious sites by force and through raids, but the Americans can by no means stifle the Arab masses' resistance or end the hatred that is brewing in the hearts of Arab Christians and Muslims against the United States.

A COLUMNIST in Al Dustour praised the national stand of Pope Shoudeh the head of the Coptic Christian community of Egypt, calling on the Egyptian and Arab people to respond favourably to the calls of the religious leader. Saleh Al Qallab said that Pope Shoudeh, faced with the ongoing conspiracy against Egyptian national unity, has held a press conference in which he appealed to the Egyptian Muslims and Christians to unite their ranks and confront plots. Pope Shoudeh has called for moderation and peace-making between the Muslim and Christian communities and for unity of ranks in the face of all conspiracies and challenges that pose danger to their country, said the writer. He said that Pope Shoudeh, who has served in the Egyptian Armed Forces, had in the past criticised the Egyptian government for signing the separate peace treaty with Israel and has always adopted national stands which earned him the wrath of the Sadat regime. The writer said that every Egyptian ought to listen to the appeals of this great religious leader at this crucial moment in Egypt's history by putting an end to internal strife which is designed to dismantle into domestic life and ruin Egyptian national unity.

Israelis and Palestinians know they must choose

By Flora Lewis

TEL AVIV — As always, there are two ways of looking at things here. What is new since the elections is that the divide goes smack across the Israeli-Palestinian line instead of clinging to it.

On both sides, there are conflicting assessments of Labour's victory over Likud. There was a bigger shift than polls predicted between the two main parties, but it wasn't a "stunning" upset. Added together Labour and its assured allies won 61 of the Knesset's 120 seats, just enough to keep Likud out.

One widespread thesis among both Palestinians and Israelis is that it was not a vote for peace but only to change what came to be seen as an incompetent, corrupt, rundown administration. Yossi Goeli, of the conservative Jerusalem Post, said it showed the division of Israeli society on the all important issue of the future is as sharp and deep as ever. Others insist it is a mandate for Yitzhak Rabin to get on with negotiations as the new prime minister.

A euphoric Israeli blonde, a pianist who immigrated from the U.S. Midwest, put it her way at a breathless celebration party: "Now I know I'm really Jewish. I'm already worried by success." A Palestinian professor echoed some activists regretting "the happy ride with Shamir when we knew exactly where 'things stood.'" Both sides know they now face a lot of hard questions they've been ducking.

But that is exactly why this is such an important watershed for the Arab-Israeli conflict. The time is coming for real choices, no longer smokescreen manoeuvring. Both Mr. Rabin and Palestinian delegates to the "peace process," as everybody now calls the elaborate network of talks ardently organised by

Secretary of State James Baker, told him they want the next round in Rome to be continuous, not just more brief encounters.

Another good sign is that Palestinian delegates are beginning to talk details, difficult ones obviously unacceptable to Israel, such as the right under autonomy to make big cuts in high import

taxes on cigarettes, say, or automobiles, which would disrupt Israel's control of its own market. Or what the role of Palestinian police and courts would be on crimes involving Jews and Arabs in self-ruled Arab cities.

But these are not abstractions any longer, they are the start of a bargaining position. Caution stems not only from mutual fear

but fear of being unable to hold one's own people together and producing, as a Palestinian put it, "mini-civil wars on each side."

A Labour legislator, Avram Burg, said in another way, speaking of the need "not to get to peace but to come out on the other side, with a people. That will be a long hard job of change-

ing attitudes." A real risk remains that utter prudence, seemingly clever negotiating tactics, waiting for openings will again bog negotiations down in the familiar cynical minutiae. This is a crossroads, not yet an itinerary.

But bold ideas are simmering, and the word "courage" is com-

ing to the fore. Attitudes can be changed dramatically, as they were when Anwar Sadat went to Jerusalem.

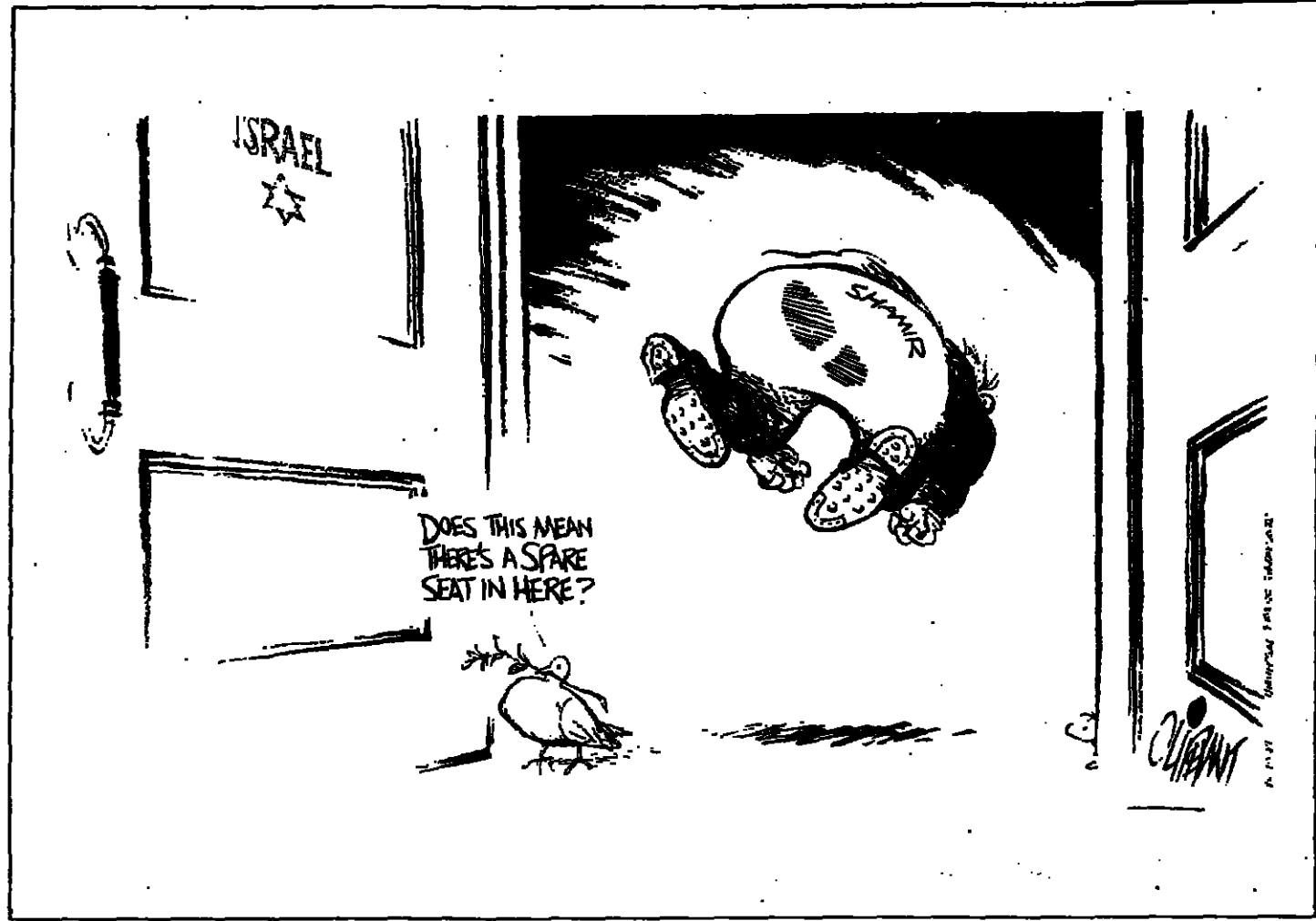
"There isn't any Sadat on the scene nor even a Gorbachev launching 'new thinking,'" said an Israeli commentator who really hopes there will be that kind of electrifying miracle.

Among Labour leaders, some are seriously thinking of a break-through on the regional scale, stressing the larger framework of putting all the weight on bilateral negotiation. Some, looking to at least a tacit end of the Arab boycott, are already thinking of specific economic deals, perhaps discreet use of the Israeli pipeline to deliver Arab oil to the Mediterranean.

Behind the polemics, there are new calculations based on recognition of the changing world. Palestinians talk of the collapse of their Soviet protector. Israelis talk of "scuds and knives" as the new threats that mock the sense of security by holding territory. Neither missiles nor lone avengers are deterred by border guards.

The new government will be dominated by people who want Israel to take the initiatives. It is no more impossible than Mr. Sadat's initiative. Mr. Baker, who nudged things this far, should be sensitive to the audacious and the unlikely.

Reminding about the state's founder, David Ben-Gurion, Shimon Peres of Labour quoted him as saying well before the existence of Israel. "A leader has to decide to pay the cost of war or take the risk of peace." He did both at different times. But the decision still remains open for both Israelis and Palestinians. Now both know it — New York Times.



'Iron-fist' policy could be an incentive after all

By Mohammad Zakaria

Fictional characters are sometimes classified as flat or round. Assuming an orderly world, flat characters in a novel can be summarised in one sentence after they are introduced, and they will undergo very little substantive change throughout the novel. Consequently, the same sentence used to describe them at the beginning, could serve, to all intents and purposes as a useful label to qualify them towards the end. Round characters, on the other hand, undergo such deep changes in their basic pattern that new adjectives are needed to describe them as the novel comes to conclusion. Characters get rounded in lawful ways, and the good writer makes their change logical and credible, binding them to their former selves in ways readers can accept without difficulty.

While arbitrary rounding raises many a critic's eyebrow when it occurs in fiction, it seems to be the rule when it comes to the Palestine question. For this chronic question has been lifted out of the bounds of logic, law, historical precedence, decorum and fiction. It has in effect become a module and fiction, into itself, with its own (very curious) rules that don't seem to coincide a bit with the mainstream of accepted modern practice.

To dramatise the modularity of the Palestine question, the terms "ex-cathedra flatness" and "ex-

post facto rounding" seem appropriate. When in power a character will do everything he can to frustrate the Palestinian aspirations for freedom and independence, but when out of office he suddenly overflows with compassion, empathy and charity. We have seen numerous examples of this new taxonomy, most notably in former U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

Neither is it easy for the Palestinian mind to accept the recent penance of Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens. After four years as defence minister he has come out lambasting Yitzhak Shamir, a self-documented criminal. Whatever happened to the other Arens? Who could not produce, off-hand, a hair-raising list of Mr. Arens's savage record of atrocities? But we will not lose sight of the fact that the two Arenses fit the new taxonomy very nicely.

Since Mr. Arens is retiring now, the proper question to ask is: "How would a really rounded-Rabin look like?" This is really hard to ask, let alone answer, when we note that Mr. Rabin is back from a long period of ex-post facto rounding (when he was in the opposition preaching softness towards the Palestinians); preceded by a period of ex-cathedra flatness (when he was defence minister championing the notorious "break their bones" policy).

Let me state at once that I am all for giving Mr. Rabin the benefit of the doubt, considering that his recent statements swerved remarkably from the Likud position. But he has a long way to go.

Mr. Rabin could choose to get reflatened, ex-cathedra, down to one micron thin, and he will find an assortment of ready recipes for that purpose. He could continue Mr. Shamir's stalling techniques; he could give semblance of interest in the peace process, get the loan guarantees, then turn his back on the whole thing; he could create conditions conducive to some war in the region that will blow up the peace process by creating new political and military realities. But this is all open book, and Mrs. Shamir wasn't divulging a secret about his delaying techniques. (But in fairness to Mr. Shamir, the admission, coming as it was from the master mobster himself, has a dramatic ring to it, evoking grotesque images of an eerie underworld).

There are other options open for Mr. Rabin, however. First of all, he should have learned by now that the "iron fist" would not do to quell the intifada. The larger lesson is that no one should be thrust into that vast opacity where life and death are one and the same. When the meanings of life and death are neutralised, the "iron fist" gets transformed into

an incentive for those in the intifada, rather than a deterrent against them. The logic of it goes as follows: The worst that the "iron fist" could bring upon the people of the intifada is to take away their lives, but they are out eagerly seeking death — and they mean it.

Long-range soul searching by Mr. Rabin could focus on those tenets of Zionism that have made the state of Israel possible. I wish to go past the question of God-given right as quickly as possible. However, it can be pointed out in passing that the majority of Israelis don't seem to care one way or another about religion. If the Lord had promised you a privilege, you should show some gratitude in return.

Then there is the claim that Palestine should be earmarked as a refuge for every Jew to shield them off against further persecution. Clearly, a major point has been missed here: While this claim was acceptable in the context of World War II, it has been invalidated by the sweeping international developments since then. But the claim is still taken as a matter of course by those who make it and those who go along with them, with a lot of self-damage incurred on both sides.

Advocates of Palestine as a refuge for every Jew in the Western world, by insisting on uprooting their Jewish compatriots and

transplanting them into Palestine (through military, economic, and other aid), are sending an ominous message indeed — that they, in the Western world, have no permanent safeguards against a resurgence of Nazi-like governments that would repeat the horrors of the holocaust. This view amounts to a self-admission by the Western world that it is basically evil, that its underlying structure of bigotry is buried under a veneer of democracy and human rights crusading, that its alleged humanitarianism towards the fears emanates not so much from a genuine concern for the well-being of the Jews but comes as an implementation of a typical western punch line: Get rid of the damn thing. It's too much hassle!

Alternatively, a belief in the theory opposite to the one of the rise of Nazism, namely that immigration to Palestine is a reaction against disproportionate Jewish influence in the Western world, sends a no less disturbing message: That the continued presence of Jews in European and American life will lead only to an every expanding Jewish power, which will inevitably lead to Jewish repression. This position in turn amounts to a claim that Jewish chicanery is innate.

Either way, the Palestinian emerge as the most surprised innocent bystanders. Whatever the truth might be of the allegations regarding the Western

world's indomitable barbarism or that of Jewish endemic craftiness, it has cost the Palestinian nothing less than their homeland and freedom. But the Israelis have tactically gone along with both claims as long as they resulted in bringing more Jews to Palestine — and displacing more Palestinians.

But there is a lot of nonsense in both claims. Even in the heyday of Nazism, the Western world went up in arms against the Nazi monster, effectively hunting it until it was completely destroyed, while the rise of Jews in Europe had come about through hard work and education, two cherished Western ideals.

Assimilating lessons from the intifada, taking a fresh look at some fundamental tenets of Zionism and acting rationally regarding these points is what Mr. Rabin should do. This, of course, sounds like laying too much trouble at his doorstep. But the Palestinians have waited so long, and they can now tell when the correct messages are being disseminated.

Yasser Arafat once remarked that what is needed is an Israeli Charles De Gaulle. This insight still stands true. After all, De Gaulle was rounded ex-cathedra.

The writer is a professor of English at the Higher College of Teacher Certification in Amman. He contributed the above article to the Jordan Times.

'No religious fanaticism is any substitute for democratic government'

By Reza Fakhri

IN recent months, a number of important Western journalists have been allowed to visit Iran, and many of their reports have made front-page news in some of the major Western dailies.

These reports have dealt mainly with the situation generally in Iran and the difficulties facing the "pragmatic" Hashemi Rafsanjani as he struggles to lift Iran out of the acute and unparalleled economic depression in which the nation finds itself today — a state of affairs for which he and his comrades must bear full responsibility.

Against this background, the general image of Iran is that of a country led by a "moderate" leader who is bent on reversing the economic decline of recent years, while cautiously moving the country away from the tenets of Islamic fundamentalism that has been the scourge of the Iranian people and the international community for the past 13 years.

Throughout these reports there



"What has the Islamic regime done for Iran?" has been a somewhat euphoric tendency to dismiss the plight of ordinary people in Iran, who have been subjected to 13 years of war, repression, economic deprivation and denial of basic human rights.

No journalist or so-called ex-

pert has publicly asked the simple question, "What has the Islamic regime done for the people of Iran in order to justify their confidence and support?" And there is no evidence that anyone has attempted to offer an answer to this crucial question.

In Western countries, it is taken for granted that governments must "do something" for the ordinary citizen in order to gain confidence. The visiting journalists and so-called experts apply this rationality only selectively to the people of Iran, who are depicted as having been sufficiently mature and capable to know when they were being wronged before the "revolution" of 1979, but never subsequently.

The fact that the Islamic regime has been responsible for the deaths of one million people and the disabling of another 1.5 million has made little or no impression on the average citizen of the world, due mainly to inadequate coverage by the media.

Moreover, the general perception promoted by bureaucrats and journalists alike has always minimised the impact of a declining economy, where nearly six million people are homeless and 40 per cent are unemployed.

The fact that rampant inflation, currently more than 40 per cent, has not been checked, and that the Iranian currency has continued to decline to levels more than 2,000 per cent below its value in 1979, while population growth figures continue to accelerate, seems to continually fail the test when it comes to offering a disapproving appraisal of public support for the Iranian regime.

It would seem that the same Iranian people who were given credit for resisting the various excesses of the previous regime have somehow resigned themselves to the fate determined for them by a regime with a record of brutality and repression that is unprecedented in Iran's 2,500-year history.

While any of the foregoing political or economic factors would be considered enough to merit a change of government in any civilised country, it has consistently been found convenient to disregard the aspirations of a people who continue to suffer, but also to hope, and who, seemingly, are considered incapable of making themselves heard.

To everyone's surprise, just as it happened in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, recent events in Iran have clearly demonstrated that the qualities of complacency and indifference widely attributed to the people of Iran were badly misplaced.

Just as all wishful thinkers, whether in the media or the corridors of power, were becoming accustomed to the false sense of security that they themselves had created vis-a-vis the future of Iran, their peace of mind was rudely disrupted by the ordinary average citizen in a number of cities. By their actions, taken against all odds, people in Mas-

had, Isfahan, Shiraz and Bukam, and in a number of towns in the Khuzistan province, reminded the outside world that all was far from well inside Iran.

The outside world was reminded that Eastern Europe does not have a monopoly on the kind of courage, or fighting spirit, that eventually drives defenseless people with a long history of brutalisation into spontaneously demonstrating their hatred of a system that has destroyed their prosperity and shattered their pride.

The uprisings of the past several weeks in Iran are a clear reminder that neither fundamentalism nor any other form of religious fanaticism is any substitute for democratic government, and that if given the opportunity, the people of Iran would eagerly choose that option.

The writer is the son of the late Shah of Iran. His article is reprinted from Los Angeles Times.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "سورۃ الاحزاب"

Yemeni women fear challenge to their rights

By Jonathan Wright

Reuters

ADEN, Yemen — The women of southern Yemen, who under Marxist rule enjoyed a degree of equality unprecedented in Arabia, are on the defensive as traditionalists in the north try to erode their old legal rights.

The main target of their anger is a new marriage and divorce law passed in May by the Presidential Council, the body which has ruled the united Yemen since North and South merged in 1990.

From the southern point of view, the law removes the restrictions on polygamy, deprives divorced women of the right to keep the house they were living in and lifts the legal limit which the leftist government in the South imposed on the brideprice a man could pay.

"Of course it's a retrograde step. There are clearly people who want to suppress freedoms by using religion as an excuse," said Ilham Salab, secretary of the Yemeni Women's Federation in Aden.

Women in the old Southern capital, backed by liberal lawyers and civil rights activists, marched against the law in April as part of a campaign which led to some amendments.

"The law is better than the first draft. That allowed girls

to marry as soon as they reached puberty, which could mean as young as 13 or 14," said Ruqaya Al Sayyed, an official of the Women's Federation.

The new law, which has not apparently been tested in the courts, sets a minimum age of 16 for brides — the same as in the old Southern legislation. In the North, marriage practices have always followed tribal custom as interpreted by Islamic Sharia Courts.

"For the North the law may be progress. But for us it's a reactionary law because it violates the rights of women," said Saleh Shayef, Aden head of the Yemeni Socialist Party, set up in 1978 as a Soviet-style vanguard movement for the South.

"It contravenes the principle of equality enshrined in the constitution and I believe it must be amended. The presidency will listen to the objections of the women," he told Reuters.

A comparison between the two documents — South Yemen's family law of 1974 and the new civil status law — shows the extent of the ideological divide between North and South.

"Marriage is a contract between a man and a woman, equal in rights and in duties. The basis of it is mutual

understanding and respect," said the Southern legislation.

"Marriage is a legal charter... by which the man gains legitimate access to the woman," says the new text. "The husband has the right to obedience from the wife in so far as that serves the interests of the family," it adds.

The new law blandly allows a man to take up to four wives, provided he can give them equal treatment — just as stipulated in the Koran.

The old Southern law allowed polygamy only if the first wife was infertile, had an incurable infectious disease or was negligent of her husband and children.

The ban on a brideprice higher than 100 dinars (\$215) has gone, clearing the way for prices to rise to Northern levels — an average of about (\$5,000).

"In some cases (in the North), the bride is simply taken away by the highest bidder. Most women are fighting against this trend," said sociologist Fatma Rawab.

Aden women said they also objected to new limitations on a divorced woman's right to custody of her children. In this the May law again reverts to traditional Islamic practice.

The woman said marriage and divorce were not the only areas where women's rights

are in danger of erosion.

In the South, for example, women work in the judiciary, in the police and in the armed forces — professions strictly confined to men in the North.

"For the moment there is no new law on this for the whole country and things continue as they were. It may yet happen that the practice will spread to the North," said Ruqaya Al Sayyed.

Rumours have swept the South that if unprofitable state companies have to lay off large numbers of workers, it will be the women who are the first to go. So far this has not happened.

Then there is the fear among educated women that Islamic fundamentalist movements based in the North, previously unknown in the South, will eventually force them out of public life altogether and back into their homes.

"There is a certain apprehension. When they see men with beards (fundamentalists) in the street, they fear they might give them trouble," said Ilham Salab.

"So women are tending to go back to the veil," she added.

"Some groups, under the guise of Islam, are calling for a return to old ways," said Shafieqa Murshid Ahmad, Socialist member of parlia-



Rumours have swept the South that if unprofitable companies have to lay off workers, women will be the first to go.

ment and lecturer at Aden University. "Their calls are not really based on Islamic values, be-

cause Islam holds a very progressive view on women's rights," she told the English-language Yemen Times.

How to behave in the boardroom, bedroom and bathroom

By Jill Serjeant

Reuters

LONDON — Should modern man still open the door for today's liberated lady? What is the polite way of establishing your new partner's sexual health? And how does one tackle the age-old dilemma of eating peas gracefully?

Help is at hand. From the nation ever conscious of the rules of etiquette, where social class is still betrayed by calling the lavatory the toilet, comes a new British guide to modern manners.

But its 350 pages of advice encompassing behaviour in the presence of royalty, writing love-letters and how to cope with "unpleasant bodily functions" are not meant to be a set of intimidating rules.

Rather, the publishers say, author Drusilla Beyfus's book *Modern Manners: The Essential Guide To Living In*

the 90s is "a mixture of common sense and understanding of other people's sensibilities, an attitude which helps make everyday life a more agreeable and urbane experience."

So, using portable telephones in restaurants gets a firm thumbs down, eating or drinking in the street is deemed offensive, and replying to business invitations by fax machine is considered "a touch casual."

But how about English gentlemen who may be confused by conflicting signals on the battlefield of sexual equality? Beyfus offers this guidance:

"Strict etiquette would decree that men open doors for women, period, but at the workplace hierarchy is likely to change the rules. If opening a door can be done without too obviously drawing attention to a woman, it

would be polite to make a gesture."

It is certainly acceptable for a woman to ask a man for a date but if she wants to pay, she should only do so discreetly.

Women should give up their seats on trains or buses to "frail males" and likewise a "stalwart male should be prepared to move over and give his seat to another of his sex, perhaps laden with babies and baggage."

On table manners Beyfus, former editor of *Vogue* magazine, says the British are world leaders "with their emphasis on order, restraint and grace."

Her tips: Never start eating at a dinner party before all the guests are served, whatever the pressure. "Eating implements can be put into pretend service if the host is insistent

on the point."

Corn on the cob is "a messy business" and is not recommended.

"Peas are 'the very devil to eat elegantly,'" she says. "You may spear a few on the prongs of the fork or press some on to the back of a fork using a knife as a pusher. Using the fork as a cradle for the pusher is considered unmannerly."

The royal section, vetted by Buckingham Palace, warns women never to overdo a curtsy and says men should bow from the neck rather than make a sweeping gesture.

At a time when Britain's 1,000-year-old monarchy is rubbing shoulders increasingly with commoners, there is reassurance for anyone playing host to a queen or prince.

Special cloakroom facilities need not be provided but

"for a weekend stay it would be nice to give the royal guest a private bathroom."

In class-conscious Britain, it has been said, good manners can amount to making people of lower class feel ill at ease.

Beyfus counters that class distinctions are fast breaking down. Social mobility and the get-rich-quick 1980s have made many of the old standards of behaviour disappear forever.

But in her ideal world, good manners are exemplified by the traditional reserve of the British — citizens who never lose their temper, who sacrifice plain speaking to diplomacy and for whom politeness in affairs of the heart is the better part of passion.

The delicate issue of love-

making in an age of AIDS should be tackled tactfully but without flinching. "Nor should a lover feel offended if asked to use a contraceptive or give an account of their sexual health. Women carry condoms out of common-sense."

Still on physical etiquette, Beyfus notes that "oddly enough stomach rumbles are usually passed over in silence..." but other "unpleasant bodily functions" may not be passed over.

"If a person suspects they are going to fart, their best move is to try to step away from the group."

"Moving around or swishing a newspaper about nonchalantly may help to dispel any rude smell. Otherwise they should apologise briefly," writes Beyfus.

Japanese schools cope with foreign students

By Diane Lin

Reuters

TOKYO — Ten-year-old Sayuri Hokama and her primary school speak different languages, and their communication problems are a growing challenge to Japan's educational system.

The child of Japanese migrants to Brazil who have returned to Japan, Sayuri is one of 55,000 foreign children studying in Japanese schools, of whom 5,500 cannot speak Japanese.

In close-knit Japan, the ability to read, write and speak the complex language is a main badge of admission into Japanese life, putting children like Sayuri at a severe social and educational disadvantage.

The homogeneous school system, sometimes criticised for its rigid educational approach, has been forced to make accommodations for children like Sayuri and even to set up Japanese classes — something unthinkable a few years ago.

Sayuri came to Japan in March last year with her mother and sisters from Brazil, where her parents were born and grew up. She entered a local state school without speaking any

Japanese. Her teachers knew no Portuguese.

After a year in School, Sayuri can speak some simple Japanese and is starting to enjoy life.

"I like Japan and do not want to go back now," she said. "Maybe I would like to go back to Brazil after I grow up."

Overseas Japanese are a special category of foreigners in Japan because they are automatically allowed to work. Other foreigners may only work with a permit given to those with skills. Unskilled labourers are banned.

Because of this privilege, immigration from South America has boomed with worsening labour shortages in Japan. In 1989, 48,778 came and in 1991 121,498, with 90 per cent of them from Brazil and Peru and nearly all of them Japanese migrants.

Most live in industrial regions like Aichi Prefecture, the home of Toyota Motors Corp.

The arrival of the migrants' children has become a problem for the teachers, none of whom can speak Spanish or Portuguese. Interpreters for these languages are rare here.

Sayuri's Simeu Primary School in Saitama Prefecture,

north of Tokyo, started a Japanese class this April.

"It is only a start," said principal Takashi Yokota.

"We have decided to hold a meeting with these children and their parents once a year so that we can keep in touch with the families as we do with other Japanese children," he said.

For most, the Japanese class is not only a language class but also a place to make friends.

"I enjoy going to school because I have a lot of friends in the Japanese class," said Akiko Yoshida, from Peru.

Many Japanese children do not welcome the newcomers. Some find it hard to play with them because of the language problem. "She speaks no Japanese and she is strange," One eight-year-old boy said of his Peruvian classmate.

But others like them. "Many of them are interesting," said another girl, who sometimes plays with her foreign classmates.

"I still remember how hard it was when the first foreign child came to my class," recalled Fumie Kita, 32, a teacher at the school. "I brought two or three dictionaries with me every day and I could not communicate with his mother."

The children, getting classes in Japanese, are luckier than their parents, most of whom work long hours in tiring manual jobs and have less chance to learn Japanese.

Sayuri's father works in a factory south of Tokyo and can only come home once a week, while her mother and sisters work long hours in factories nearby.

After studying for one year, many children can ex-

press themselves more or less in Japanese and become interpreters for their teachers and other foreign newcomers and help their mothers do the shopping as well.

Another barrier is difference in customs.

The school allows half of the foreign children to take Saturdays off, to spend with their families, while Japanese children go to school on that day.

"We give tacit approval to

this, as we know families are the most important thing for most foreigners. It is a different custom," Yokota said.

To help the schools cope, the Ministry of Education has decided to publish the first Japanese textbooks for foreign children, including training handbooks for teachers.

It has also added an extra 260 teachers to schools with foreign children to lighten the burden on staff.

Test may predict fate of lung cancer patients

BOSTON (R) — Japanese researchers say they have discovered an identifying marker on the surface of lung cancer cells that seems to be the harbinger of likely survival among people of certain blood types.

A team led by Dr. Masayuki Miyake of the Kitano Hospital in Osaka reported *The New England Journal of Medicine* that only 21 per cent of the patients with the marker were alive after 5 years, the typical medical standard for survival. Nearly three times the

number of patients whose tumours lacked the marker — 59 per cent — had survived after five years, the researchers found.

Among patients who had a type of tumour known as squamous-cell carcinoma the marker was even more discriminating in predicting the fate of the patient. People whose tumours had the marker were six times more likely to die within five years.

But the marker only seemed to work in people with types A or AB blood.

In an editorial in the *Journal*, Drs. Jin S. Lee and Waun K. Hong of the M.D. Anderson Cancer Centre in Houston nevertheless described the results as "quite exciting."

If doctors can single out which lung cancer patients have the greatest likelihood of death, they said, it may help researchers develop better treatments.

It might also be possible, they said, to someday suppress the marker and improve the chance of survival.

BOOK REVIEWS

Iron hand in a velvet glove

Postmodernism And Islam: Promise And Predicament

By Akbar S. Ahmed

Routledge, London 1992, £10.00

This is an important and necessary book and it is hard to see how it could have been better done. Professor Ahmed, now a fellow of Selwyn College, Cambridge, was in the 1980s commissioner of Makram, a remote area of Pakistan's Baluchistan province. While his Islamic identity and scholarship have never been in doubt he has proved here to have a formidable knowledge of Western culture and civilisation. Some of it he admires, some appals him, but he never underestimates its strength even in the post-modernist age when the very Western concepts of modernity and social progress are increasingly in doubt. Above all he is always courteous. The iron hand of the writer remains in a velvet glove.

As the title implies, Professor Ahmed is primarily concerned with present and future relations between Islam and the West, and he has a special interest in the ten million Muslims living as minorities in Western countries, but one of his central themes is that no part of the contemporary Islamic World is immune to Western popular culture through the awesome power of the media. Islam can no longer retreat into mountain redoubts; Saudi Arabia is strewn with satellite dishes. Muslims cannot benefit from the advantages of Western technology without some of the rest which goes with it.

However, he cannot ignore the roots of the conflict and in a scintillating chapter "Greek gods and Semitic prophets" he argues that while Judaism and Christianity stayed with their Greek heritage, Islam, after helping to pass it on through its great philosophers such as Avicenna and Averroes, eventually turned away. On the whole he seems glad. He contrasts the balance and compassion (adl and ahsan) which he sees as the essence of Islam with the Greeks' addiction to sex and war, their worship of physical beauty and racial purity and Platonic fascism (although surely it was Aristotle who recommended the golden mean in all the virtues). But as always his own judgement is balanced. He admits that Islam has suffered not so much from its rejection of Greek thought as of the "Greek receptivity to new ideas" — the closing of the gate of "ijtihad." Not the least of the author's virtues is his willingness to combine admission of gigantic errors on his side with his devastating criticisms of Western hostility based on ignorance. He stands about as far as possible from the humourless self-righteousness of the fundamentalist bigot, whether it is a Western secular liberal or an incandescent imam.

Ahmed thinks that Edward Said's *Orientalism*, while addressing a real phenomenon, is too unsympathetic to the great Western orientalist scholars, while he sees the defects of an "occidentalism" among Muslims with a prejudiced and limited view of the West. He welcomes the emergence of a group of "post-orientalist" academics in the West — mainly in the U.S.

It is not surprising that someone of such brilliance combined with intellectual modesty, constantly searching for the truth, should change his moods. In this book he shifts between optimism and pessimism. At one point he says that Muslims living as a minority, whether in Britain or India, "must never be seen as sulking strangers: they must participate ... In turn, the non-Muslim majority will perhaps begin to respond and the movement towards a genuine harmony can begin." But in his somewhat apocalyptic conclusion he sees a titanic struggle between two cultures — secular materialism and belief — and although this is not necessarily identical with the confrontation between Islam and the West it has all the signs of becoming so. For Muslims the danger is that the onslaught comes when they are at their weakest, as "corrupt rulers, incompetent administrators and feeble thinkers mark their societies."

Readers may question some of Professor Ahmed's observations but it would be astonishing if anyone who cares about his subject did not find him enthralling. As when reading a classic novel, I was sad to reach the end — Middle East International.

Peter Mansfield

The struggles of life

The Wiles of Men and Other Stories

By Salwa Bakr (translated by Denys Johnson-Davies)

Quartet, London 1992, £12.95

Polygamy, the challenges of oppression, child labour, poverty, war and national pride, the fallah's move from country to city. These are common themes in modern Egyptian literature, well developed in the work of writers like Yusuf Idris and Naguib Mahfouz. It is not surprising, therefore, that they re-emerge in the 13 short stories and one novella which form this pleasing collection. What is impressive about *The Wiles of Men* is that Salwa Bakr has managed not only to add her own voice to canonical Egyptian and Arab themes, but that she has introduced her own agenda. About time too, as Bakr would readily assert. Arabic literature has for too long been the preserve of men; Arab women have much to say.

Skillful writing and the discipline of the short story form have here produced a book of tales whose content and style are a pleasure to read. Thanks to the high quality of translation, very little, if any, of the subtly comic or tragic seems to have been lost. With a light, ironic touch, and the occasional spice of magical realism, Salwa Bakr introduces and handles her motifs supremely well: female sexuality in a Muslim country; access to education; the constant struggle of life for working women in Egypt; male supremacy; beauty. The writing is forthright, relevant and economical. Bakr's lonely career as female Arab author is still young, but it is to be hoped that publication in the West will spur her on — Middle East International.

Joseph Morgan

Yo howyadoin' j'eat?

By Larry McShane
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Sam Chwat — the man who taught Robert De Niro his twang for the movie Cape Fear — has assembled a brief guide to New York talk to help visiting delegates at the July 13-16 Democratic National Convention.

Whether you're in a kosher deli or a Bronx bodega, the Brooklyn-born Chwat has some tips for understanding the local lingo.

"As far as pronunciation, the 'TH' immediately becomes a 'D' or a 'T' — brudda, mudda. The 'R' after a vowel disappears — sneaker becomes sneaka. And I'll be-

comes O'll. I'm becomes O'm," said Chwat.

So "O'm puttin' on my sneakas and goin' to see my mudda" would indicate a trip to visit one's mother. An excursion to I'nguyland would mean a trip through Queens to Nassau or Suffolk county — Long Island.

"When New Yorkers talk to people outside the city, they get these glazed expressions from people they talk to. I remember going to Savannah and ordering an egg cream. There were a few moments of silence, and they the guy asked, 'soft-boiled or hard-boiled?'" Chwat said.

An egg cream, by the way, is an ice cream soda without the ice cream.

Chwat covers expressions

with dual meanings, too. "Howyadoin'" is a perfect example. If the phrase comes from a friend, it means "how are you?" if it comes from a stranger, run.

"One more thing: Don't let anybody carry your bags, no matter what they say or how they say it," said Chwat.

In addition to providing translation, Chwat came up with several terms you'd never hear outside of the city. "Gridlock alert days" mean heavy-duty traffic is expected, leave your car at home. Houston Street is not pronounced like the city in Texas; it's How-ston Street.

Some local terminology likely to be overheard, and its meaning:

— Brudda: A male sibling.

— Gwan: Depending on tone, "go ahead" or "get lost."

— Ho, A woman of loose morals, or whore.

— Jeat: A question meaning, "have you eaten yet?"

— Kvetch: To complain.

— Yo: A call for your attention.

These simple tips should help even the most naive, rural dweller to survive his or her four days in and around Madison Square Garden, Chwat said.

"Absolutely. With a lot of patience and a good subway map, anybody can make it around town," he said. "Oh, and maybe with a bullet-proof vest. But couture is not my specialty."

THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

Thursday, July 9

1540 — Marriage of England's King Henry VIII to Anne of Cleves is annulled by convocations of Canterbury and York.

1816 — Independence of united provinces of La Plata (Argentina) from Spain is declared.

1882 — Britain's Royal Navy bombards Alexandria, Egypt.

1915 — German forces in South West Africa surrender to South Africans under Louis Botha.

1925 — Revolution breaks out in Ecuador.

1944 — Allied forces take Caen, France, from Germans in World War II.

1947 — Engagement of England's Princess Elizabeth to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten is announced.

1963 — Agreement is signed to create federation of Malaysia, uniting Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo.

1971 — Last U.S. base guarding demilitarized zone in Vietnam is turned over to South Vietnamese troops.

1987 — At least 50 passengers are killed when wall of water washes two cars of train into monsoon-swollen river in India's Andhra Pradesh state.

1990 — Four are killed and hundreds injured when celebrations of Germany's victory over Argentina in World Cup soccer final turns violent in east and west Germany.

Friday, July 10

1559 — Mary Queen of Scots assumes title of Queen of England.

1609 — Catholic League of German princes is formed at Munich under Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, in opposition to Protestant Union.

1645 — Oliver Cromwell's army defeats British royalists at Langport.

1810 — British forces take Ile De Bourbon and Mauritius in Indian Ocean.

1897 — French forces occupy Fashoda in Sudan.

1911 — Russia warns Germany of her support for France in Moroccan crisis.

1940 — Battle of Britain begins in World War II.

1943 — Allied forces land in Sicily in World War II.

1953 — Soviet Minister of Internal Affairs L.P. Beria is dismissed.

1964 — Moise Tshombe succeeds C. Adoula as premier in the Congo.

1973 — The Bahamas becomes an independent nation, emerging from three centuries of British rule.

1976 — Four mercenaries — three British and one American — are executed by firing squad in Angola.

1987 — Presidents Francois Mitterrand of France and Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, in Geneva, stress need of international cooperation to stimulate world economic growth.

1989 — Rocket barrage kills 20 people in Kabul.

1990 — Mikhail Gorbachev is reelected leader of Soviet Communist Party.

Saturday, July 11

1533 — Pope Clement VII

excommunicates England's King Henry VIII.

1614 — Swedish army under La Gardie defeats Russian forces at Brunnsby.

1794 — Conspiracy by Moderates of the Mountain and Dantonists against Robespierre succeeds in abolishing Commune of Paris in France.

1810 — Napoleonic empire annexes Holland.

1956 — Finno-Karelian Republic is abolished through incorporation into Soviet Union as Karelian Autonomous Republic.

1960 — Premier Moise Tshombe of Katanga proclaims independence of that Zairean province.

1963 — Army in Ecuador ousts President Carlos Julio Arosemena, charging he is a Communist sympathizer.

1967 — Communist-led mobs of Chinese in Hong Kong step up terrorist activities, and British authorities halt all public transport as safety measure.

1971 — Moroccan government says leaders of a coup against King Hassan have been slain or arrested.

1978 — Truck carrying industrial gas explodes and sets fire to campsite on Mediterranean coast in Spain, killing at least 180 people.

1987 — United Nations proclaims newborn boy Mataj Gaspar in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, as world's five billionth inhabitant.

1990 — Hundreds of thousands of miners in the Ukraine hold a one-day strike to protest the policies of the Soviet government.

Sunday, July 12

1799 — Political associations are banned in Britain.

1806 — Confederation of the Rhine is formed under protection of France, uniting Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Mainz, Baden and eight lesser principalities.

1869 — Parliamentary system is adopted by Napoleon III of France.

1902 — Australia's parliament passes Immigration Restriction Act and gives women the vote.

1941 — British-Soviet mutual aid pact of World War II is signed.

1957 — Prince Karim, 20-year-old student at Harvard University, becomes Aga Khan and leader of 20 million Ismaili Muslims following death of his grandfather.

1960 — France agrees to independence of Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Chad, Central Africa and the Congo.

1967 — Chinese Communist mobs in Hong Kong wreck government building and attack police in most violent of four days of anti-British rioting.

1971 — Orangemen in Northern Ireland march in city streets to celebrate half century of Protestant rule.

1973 — U.S. pilots fly heavy air strikes against Cambodian insurgents as fighting is reported south and west of Phnom Penh.

1977 — U.S. President Jimmy Carter goes on record as favoring development of neutron bomb, saying it

would provide flexibility because of its less destructive effect.

1987 — Lebanon's Justice Minister Nabih Berri calls for declaration of "economic state of emergency" to cope with nation's worst financial crisis in 12 years of civil war.

1990 — Boris Yeltsin resigns the Communist Party during the 28th meeting of the party congress.

Monday, July 13

1793 — French revolutionary Jean Marat is murdered by Charlotte Corday.

1822 — Greeks defeat Turks at Thermopylae Pass in Greece.

1841 — Major powers, by convention of the straits, guarantee Ottoman independence, and the Dardanelles and Bosphorus are closed to warships of all nations in peacetime.

1854 — Abbas I, victory of Egypt, is murdered, and is succeeded by Mohammad Said.

1963 — Rioting against U.S. Civil War military conscription breaks out in New York City, and about 1,000 people are killed in three days of disorder.

1878 — Russo-Turkish war ends.

1911 — Britain and Japan renew their alliance for four years.

1919 — First dirigible to cross Atlantic Ocean, Britain's 4-34, completes its round trip.

1963 — Chinese accuse United States of trying to poison relations between Peking and Moscow.

1971 — Firing squads in Morocco execute 10 army officers accused of trying to overthrow King Hassan.

1976 — Twelve nations conclude meeting in Paris on exploitation of minerals in Antarctic after 1989.

1986 — Two Muslims are burned alive by Hindus at main government hospital in India's Gujarat state on fifth day of Hindu-Muslim riots.

1987 — Two Iranian gunboats attack French container ship in the Gulf off Saudi Arabia, and Iraq says its warplanes made retaliatory raids.

1989 — Bomb explodes outside Honduras discotheque patronized by U.S. soldiers, wounding seven U.S. army military policemen.

1990 — Mayors of Moscow and Leningrad show solidarity with populist Boris Yeltsin by resigning from Communist Party on last day of party congress.

1990 — U.S. Marine IV spacecraft sends to Earth first closeup photographs of planet Mars.

1974 — Greek officers of army in Cyprus oust Archbishop Makarios from presidency.

1975 — America's Apollo and Soviet Union's Soyuz spacecraft blast into orbit for rendezvous in space.

1988 — Afghan rebels blast capital city of Kabul with rockets, killing 20 people and wounding 24 others.

1990 — Tens of thousands of people march to Kremlin walls to protest Communist Party control of Soviet government, army and KGB.

1990 — International expedition, including United States and Japan, takes

By The Associated Press

1601 — Austria's Archduke Albert, with Spanish force, begins siege of Ostend.

1789 — France's King Louis XVI is awakened and told that his authority has collapsed with the fall of the Bastille.

1801 — France and papacy sign Concordat whereby French ecclesiastics are to be appointed by government and merely confirmed by Pope.

1822 — Turkish invasion of Greece begins, and Turks overrun peninsula north of Gulf of Corinth but later are forced to retreat.

1857 — British women and children, taken by Indians at Cawnpore in India, are murdered.

1893 — Matabele stage uprising against rule of British South African company.

1909 — Mohammad Ali, shah of Persia, is deposed in favour of Sultan Ahmad Shah, age 12.

1945 — Italy declares war on Japan, its former axis partner, in World War II.

1948 — U.N. Security Council orders truce in Palestine.

1958 — United States dispatches troops to Lebanon at request of President Chammoun; South Africa resumes full membership in United Nations.

1965 — U.S. Mariner IV spacecraft sends to Earth first closeup photographs of planet Mars.

1974 — Greek officers of army in Cyprus oust Archbishop Makarios from presidency.

1975 — America's Apollo and Soviet Union's Soyuz spacecraft blast into orbit for rendezvous in space.

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Shunned

By E. Yaghi

In spite of continuous medical advances which have cured many diseases, cancer remains almost invincible and the word itself provokes old-fashioned emotions of dread. Often cancer patients are treated by their societies as being in possession of an ailment which is not only mysterious but morally and literally contagious. Thus, a large number of people who have been stricken with this insidious affliction, find themselves shunned by friends and relatives while many of their acquaintances de-contaminate themselves after "exposure" to cancer patients as if they had the bubonic plague of old and are exceedingly contagious. The very word "cancer" strikes fear into many a heart as though having it is comparable to receiving a death sentence. A national awareness about cancer would enlighten and help us understand those who suffer from the disease and halt the habit of condemning cancer victims and the tendency to downgrade their characters simply because they are afflicted. Rectifying misconceptions about the disease and offering moral and mental support to its casualties is a step in the right direction for a healthy mental attitude is half the patient's cure.

On woman, (who is very real), has had to deal with a multitude of problems because she was stricken with this implacable theft of her health. Her name is Sawsan and her story is one of courage. She was diagnosed as having a mastadenoma and because of the extent of its malignancy underwent a mastectomy. Following is her true story.

The heat was unbearable in July. The sun beat down its fiery rays, wilting flowers and baking the earth to cracks. Dust was everywhere. The slightest wind, which came down from the hills, stirred the topsoil of the dry brittle ground and carried away an invisible layer of dirt that it deposited on everything: Trees, flowers, cars, houses and children whose caudal hands and faces clung with a muddy mixture of sugar and dirt. Inside the hospital, amidst the sterile white walls and white cotton sheets, Sawsan sat in a private room propped up against a stiff foam pillow while the faces of her older children stared at her. She knew she looked like death. She felt that way too. The heat didn't help but it was the least of her worries. Beads of sticky sweat dotted her forehead. Her daughters took turns wiping away the rivulets that formed with a cool washcloth. Her gown was saturated with perspiration but she paid little notice for it was the pain that tore through her senses and beat at the centre of her brain that had consumed all her energy and thoughts. Her right arm ached as if caught between a wrenching vice and as though it had been amputated.

She felt that at any moment she would lose consciousness from the intensity of her suffering. "Please, get me some pills for the pain!" she screamed at one of her petrified looking daughters. "I can't stand any more!"

After the pills had begun to work, her children had gone and the throbs of pain eased, she lapsed into a state of panic and depression. "I hate my children to see me like this! They don't even understand what's going on. Whatever am I to do when I go home? I know people will avoid me because they don't understand cancer. They think my condition is contagious and a shame!" she said to no one as tears formed in her eyes and then noiselessly cascaded down her face.

When she finally was dismissed from the hospital, Sawsan heard birds singing for the first time in ages. The day was hot, but bright and sunny and a cool breeze which

came from the bowels of the mountains enhanced the atmosphere. Branches of elm trees swayed where fragrant honeysuckle lined the exit lane of the institution where she had spent so much time and agony. In her hand she clutched the list of chemotherapy and doctor appointments together with prescriptions and hobbled weakly out of the hospital aided by her husband and daughter with warnings of, "take it easy!" and "be careful!"

Once home, the news spread of her arrival and concerned relatives flocked to her home to wish her a speedy recovery. But Sawsan noticed with despair that some women were reluctant to shake her hand or get too close to her and when one of her daughters made tea, many guests feigned excuses not to drink it as if a sip of the beverage would contaminate them and they would "catch" Sawsan's condition. That same evening, after she had settled down in a comfortable position and readied herself for sleep, her husband's parents came. She thought she could see the concern in their eyes and read the empathy in their voices. She was wrong. First, her husband's mother said to her in her ordinary mumbling voice: "It's so wonderful to have you home, Sawsan. The house just wasn't the same without you! Welcome back!" and she planted short kisses on Sawsan's cheeks and forehead, crushing her still tender arm causing stabs of pain to shoot through her right side. "Lay down dear and get some rest. We'll just go out and join our son and grandchildren for a cup of tea," her mother-in-law said.

It's funny how people forget that the focus of their conversation is often within hearing and feeling distance. Outside her room as she lay alone on her bed, Sawsan heard her mother-in-law groan to her son: "Oh, you poor man! How much you must have suffered! You've gone through this cancerous bout, the surgery, and now the return of a convalescing, weak and unfit wife! My poor son! May God give you patience and strength in your hour of need. I think you really should get married!"

The word "married" echoed throughout Sawsan's room and about the corridors of her mind. She didn't understand. What had she been to everyone? Wasn't she a human being too? Didn't she herself deserve some understanding, true understanding and sympathy? How at the most critical time of her life could her mother-in-law think of marriage? Was she only a maid to her husband? Had he actually suffered more than her? Of course not! No one bore the pain but herself! No one went through the humiliation of surgery but herself. No one was whispered about but herself.

"How dare they!" She screamed into her pillow. "How dare they think of marriage at a time like this! Well, I'm not dead yet! With God's help, I'll show them and if I get well, no woman is ever going to take my place!"

Gradually, her health improved. After her first initial falling out of hair and sickness from the chemotherapy, Sawsan did recuperate and her hair grew back. So far, she is the picture of health and has returned to her duties at home. Her personality is genial and cordial to all but she will never really forget the ignorance of her friends and relatives concerning her disease or forgive those who never understood her pain and suffering and instead only felt sorry for Sawsan's husband. Sawsan was a temporary resident in the kingdom of the sick and now is fortunate to dwell in the kingdom of the well. At present, she is trying to form a committee of women like herself who have undergone surgery for cancer and/or therapy in order to help eradicate ignorance pertaining to this misunderstood illness.

JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

Thursday, July 9

8:30 The Simpsons

9:10 N.B.A. Basketball

10:00 News In English

10:20 Movie Of The Week

Golden Rod

Starring: Tong Lobianco

The movie charts the life of a rodeo champion, Jessie. After injuring himself he is left emotionally scarred. To improve his situation, he tries to return to his profession.

Friday, July 10

8:30 Please Don't Eat The Daisies

Who's Kicking That Gong Around

It is a delightfully funny romp through the less-than-common place lives of the Nash family.

9:10 E.N.G.

10:00 News In English

10:20 Inspector Morse

Saturday, July 11

8:30 Super Bloopers

9:00 Encounter

9:30 Saturday Variety Show

10:00 News In English

10:20 Feature Film

Fletch Pives



Close To Home Monday at 8:30

Starring: Julianne Phillips and Hal Holbrook

Sunday, July 12

8:30 Wings

9:10 Documentary — Animals Of The Dreamland

10:00 News In English

10:20 Midnight Caller

Monday, July 13

8:30 Close To Home

Kate's Broken Heart

Kate is angry because her boyfriend refuses to accompany her to the party.

Tuesday, July 14

8:30 Acropolis Now

It's Not Unusual

9:00 Mr. Bean

9:20 Palace Guard

Tommy will discover the secret of the stolen paintings in London.

10:00 News In English

10:20 Oscar Feature Film

True Grit

Wednesday, July 15

8:30 Saved By The Bell

A new teacher of literature, Tony Crane, is loved by all of his female students.

9:00 Wednesday Forum

9:30 Man Of The People

James and Constance save the life of Howard.

10:00 News In English

10:20 TM We Meet Again

Turning the world upside down

By F.J. Bröder

MUNICH — Alongside the major private art collections, the Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank Cultural Foundation in Munich is one of the leading patrons of art in Germany. It was founded in 1983 and promotes individual art and cultural projects, awards a monument prize to private owners of listed objects, donates works of modern art to German museums via a museum fund and has its own Kunsthalle (art gallery) on its premises in Theatinerstraße. Since it opened with the "German Romantics" exhibition in 1985, it has held 24 exhibitions which have attracted over two million visitors to date.

With almost 300,000 visitors, the Chagall exhibition in 1991 proved to be the most successful painting exhibition ever experienced in Munich. But the exhibitions of works by Jean Tinguely, Lovis Corinth, Fernando Botero, Niki de Saint Phalle, René Magritte, Georges Braque, Fernand Léger, James Ensor and Joan Miró, and thematic exhibitions such as "Royal Dresden," "Venice — 18th Century Painting" and "Cleopatra" were also great public draws. An exhibition on "Frederick the Great — Collector and Patron" is planned for the autumn of this year, and "Pablo Picasso" is on the programme for

spring 1993. The latest exhibition at the Kunsthalle is a representative retrospective of the works of artist George Baselitz from 1964 to the present day.

A painter stands the world on its head — in order to put it on its feet. He literally disarranges figures and objects so that they really seem mad. He puts familiar objects in their true light — but they suddenly seem strange. Artist George Baselitz has become famous for his upside-down motifs.

The fact that the retrospective starts with 1964 seems arbitrary — or has a deeper significance. A year before, namely, Baselitz made front-page news when *Die Große Nacht im Eimer* (The Great Night in the Bucket) and *Der Nackte Mann* (The Naked Man), exhibited at the Werner and Katz Gallery, Berlin, were confiscated as allegedly obscene by the public prosecutor — an art scandal, followed by criminal proceedings which were abandoned in 1965 and the works returned. To what extent provocation is a deliberately employed technique on the part of the artist, is an open question; at all events, it runs through his biography and works like a thread.

Even as an east Berlin academy student, Georg Kern (born in 1938), who, from then on called himself "Baselitz" after Deutscheschbaselitz, his birthplace in

Saxony, rubbed the authorities up the wrong way because he did not want to follow the state decreed Bitterfelder Weg (Bitterfeld Course) of socialist realism in the former east Germany — and moved to west Berlin. In 1961 and 1962, he drew attention to himself with a manifesto and exhibitions which he called "Pandemonium." In 1969, he began to paint his motifs standing on their heads, not just putting the finished pictures upside down. That he really does paint in this way can be easily checked by turning the pictures round: Suddenly, looked at the other way round, these pictures seem distorted and ill-proportioned, whereas they look "right" when they present their motifs standing on their heads.

The Munich exhibition commences with the extremely oppressive, heavily built figures in *Heidenbilder* (Pictures of Heroes) which show anything but victors, heroes; on the contrary, they portray wretched existences which, with their stocky bodies, surmounted by small heads, seem to literally burst the picture-frames. Painted in expressive colours, they grow into the surrounding landscape, proliferate out of it. It was daring to express oneself so representationally — at a time when abstract and inform art were held in such high esteem. Thus, in

these works, we may well see Baselitz as an early forerunner of the neo-expressive painting of the Neue Wilden (New Wild Ones) who only entered the scene some years later.

Only now did the artist start to paint his motifs upside down in order to lead expression to pure form and colour removed from all representationalism and purpose, in other words, meaning and message.

But this doesn't work of course. The unaccustomed perspective attracts attention all the more to the alienated object, prompting questions and discussion on interpretation. Baselitz now paints his plucked-to-bits eagle, trees growing downwards from the sky, suffering heads and faces, tormented, desperate nudes, a "Fat Blonde" and a series of "Ugly Portraits" and "Beautiful Portraits" which differ in no way from each other. The anti-hero triumphs over the hero, the anti-aesthetic over the aesthetic, even if they style themselves triumphant or beautiful.

Seriousness — something which has been disputed time and again in Baselitz's case — must undoubtedly be sought in this contradictoriness of the claims made in the titles and pictorial reality. Baselitz draws attention to the dialectic of a miserable age which — despite its attractive outward appearance — is breaking up



George Baselitz has also turned his motifs upside down in his picture *Tablett Mit Drei Orangen* (Tray With Three Oranges). On the

left can be seen one of his typical sculptures, hewn out of poplar (1982).

and coming to an end.

Apart from the dominating paintings, the Munich retrospective — boasting 120 titles — also displays works on paper and three roughly-hewn wooden sculptures of somewhat archaic appear-

ance. Particularly in the water colours and pastels of recent vintage, it can be seen that Baselitz — obviously in contrast once more to the current trend towards a new representational style — is turning more and more to a

pure, almost abstract colourfulness, and, in fact, painting pictures nothing short of beautiful.

Baselitz still can't be pinned down to any particular style and is always good for surprises, thus really showing

himself to be a young artist — despite the wealth of his works, of which only a part are on show in the Munich exhibition. A comprehensive retrospective of this artist's work is yet to come — IN-Press

Stratford Festival at 40 faces uncertain future

By Don Angus
Reuter

STRATFORD, Ontario — In the sleepy town of Stratford on the banks of the Avon River — the Canadian versions of the English originals — the Stratford Festival is celebrating its 40th anniversary season in style.

But the Shakespearean Repertory Company is looking

ahead to an uncertain future as it celebrates its glorious past. Canada's long-running recession is squeezing the resources of the dream that was born in a tent in 1953 under the artistic leadership of British director Tyrone Guthrie.

Cuts in government support and a five per cent drop in attendance produced a shortfall of Canadian dollars 1.3 million (\$1.8 million) in

1991, and this year's prospects are much the same.

The festival is "one of the best things Canada has ever done," says artistic director David William, and the thousands of playgoers who flock to this southern Ontario town from around the world would agree.

William, in his third and next-to-last season, complains that "the lack of fund-

ing from federal and provincial sources is terrible," but the show must go on.

"I think it must survive," he says, refusing to consider the alternative. "But it will be difficult given the lack of government support."

The festival, which William said is Canada's largest performing arts group "overall in the black," is cutting corners to try for a break-even year.

"We have a smaller company this year and a slightly smaller payroll," William said, "but that is not necessarily a bad thing. Let's say we are capitalising on our difficulties rather than succumbing to them."

The number of productions has been reduced by three plays to 11 and the acting company is 15 people fewer than last season. A tight

budget pinches all over, but out front, on stage, in the spotlight of audience acclaim, the professional Stratford polish shines as brightly as ever.

The anniversary season opened on June 1 with Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, richly dressed in costumes, lighting and wizardly effects — "the traditional Stratford way of doing things," as one playgoer put it.

Subsequent first-week openers were *World Of Wonders*, a world premiere of Elliott Hayes's adaptation of the Robertson Davies novel Shakespeare's *Romeo And Juliet* and *Love's Labour's Lost* and the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta *HMS Pinafore*.

The opening night audience of *World Of Wonders* was indeed abuzz, their

senses assailed by feats of magic, flashpots and a stage crowded with colourful characters and imaginative sets. It was exciting theatre, but the last word was left to Davies, the grand old man of Canadian literature, himself.

On stage after the premiere performance, Davies thanked playwright Elliott Hayes for "boiling down my novel and turning it into a soufflé."

Seiji Ozawa's life dream soon to be a reality

By Terril Jones
The Associated Press

PARIS — Seiji Ozawa is looking forward to realising a dream by celebrating the memory of his mentor.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra conductor will raise his baton at the first Saito Kinen Festival come September, and he sees that as a chance for the Japanese to show they can produce a world-class orchestra.

"This is my life's work, even though I will only be conducting for four evenings," he said. "For me, it's so important to show what (the late maestro Hideo)

Saito did, and what I am continuing."

Japan is one of the world's top commercial markets for classical music, but Ozawa's concern is that Japanese performers have yet to be considered masters of the art, even at home.

To the Japanese, "western music comes from outside," Ozawa said. "Whenever Japanese would hear piano recitals, it was always a Russian pianist, a Western conductor. Japanese are still struggling to be recognised as first-class musicians."

The 57-year-old Ozawa himself has been long recognised. After early honours

for his conducting, he studied under Herbert Van Karajan, was an assistant to Leonard Bernstein, and has been music director of the Toronto, San Francisco and Boston symphonies over the past 29 years.

Yet, he deflects praise with disarming deference to Saito, refusing to name the orchestra or the festival after himself. The point is the festival "will show that a Japanese group can be world-class," he said. "This is my dream."

Saito founded Toho Gakuen School of Music in Tokyo, and Ozawa was in its first graduating class in 1959. Through Saito Kinen he's

striving to perpetuate "our own message of music as Saito did, in an expressive, singing way."

Ozawa formed the Saito Kinen Orchestra (Kinen means memorial) in 1984 on the 10th anniversary of Saito's death by assembling the maestro's former students.

"Within half an hour together, I knew we had a miracle," he recalled. "Even after 25 years apart, Saito's spirit was still with all of us."

The Saito Kinen Festival is set for the first two weeks of September in Matsumoto, a city known for its hot springs and medieval castle, about

miles (177 kilometres) north-west of Tokyo.

Ozawa, who was conducting and recording in Europe recently, hopes the rest of the world will take notice.

"The Saito Kinen Orchestra is the same standard as a first-class Western orchestra — the first time in the history of Japan," he said. "I want Saito Kinen to be recognised as world quality."

Almost all of the 100 or so orchestra members, aged 21 to 57, are Japanese. Eighty per cent of the string section played under Saito.

Ozawa hopes to make the festival in Matsumoto as prominent as those in Salz-

burg or the one he runs for the Boston Symphony in Tanglewood, Mass.

It will take place in the Matsumoto Municipal Music and Culture Hall, which opens this month. Ozawa, an adviser for the stage and acoustic design, will participate in pre-opening acoustic tests.

The money came from the Nagano Prefectural government and Matsumoto City government as well as the Saito Kinen Foundation, which is primarily financed by corporate sponsors including Seiko-Epson, the construction firm Haseko, and a local bank and newspaper.

Intermission — where all kinds of music meet

By Nao Nakanishi
Reuter

COLOGNE, Germany — Down on the Rhine, it's music time.

From a moored boat comes the sound of rock, jazz, punk, pop and classics — all at the same time.

Sunday strollers on the riverbank stop and applaud. It's the Intermission Orchestra, doing its thing.

They don't only play on boats. A collection of musicians bored with their usual routines, the Intermission Orchestra plays — free of charge — a venues ranging from a building site to the prestigious Cologne Philharmonia Concert Hall.

"People who are happy playing Mozart for the 2,000th time in their life will not fit into the orchestra," said flautist and music teacher Detlef Brenken.

Frank Koelgis, founder and conductor of Intermission, says: "Any artist who can take the lead for five minutes could join our orchestra."

"The only rules are that they learn my hand signals and do not disturb the tunes of their colleagues." Quite a few fail the test.

Set up in 1986 in a former chocolate factory, the orchestra now has about 60 musicians, from sombre cellists to screaming punk vocalists with mohican hairstyles, and a white-masked dancer in a loincloth who hangs off the end of the boat, gyrating.

They give about two concerts a month in various cities.

"The fascination of playing in this orchestra is you never know how the tunes will come out ahead of time," said Ulla Herpers, a cellist who plays classical piano for a living.

The sound they create is sometimes achingly loud, sometimes ethereal, often deeply rhythmic. The orchestra watches Koelgis closely to pick up which way he wants them to build the sound.

At Cologne, the lead is passed from a grey-haired flautist in black leather to two jazz saxophonists, then to an orange-haired punk singer, then a soprano in Viking costume and then to a cellist. Behind, the rhythm section lays down a driving chorus line.

"It's ad-hoc composition, a freeing of energy, dialogue with the environment, communication," said Koelgis.

In 1986, intermission held a concert to accompany the demolition of an old building in Mannheim. In 1989, it played tunes for British artist Jim Whiting's mobile sculptures.

Sometimes enthusiasm overwhelms art. During an Easter performance at the Cologne Concert Hall this year, the drummer upset the audience by using three concrete mixers. He wanted to conjure up the sounds of sand, but also conjured up clouds of choking dust which filled the hall.

"This is definitely not a music for everybody," said Ise Dia, a doctor and regular supporter of Intermission. "Yet it is very, very interesting."

Carlos Fuentes travels across the centuries

By Anita Saow
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Carlos Fuentes has spent his life travelling across continents and cultures. Now, he's sojourning across centuries.

In *The Buried Mirror: Reflections On Spain And The New World*, the celebrated Mexican writer explores the history of the Spanish-speaking people since Christopher Columbus' first voyage to the Americas in 1492.

The book travels from cave homes of prehistory in Altamira, Spain, to the graffiti-covered walls of east Los Angeles.

Fuentes makes the history of Spanish America come alive with the stories of kings and peasants, soldiers and priests, acknowledging both the positive and negative that evolved from Columbus' voyage.

"There was good and bad in the encounter between Europe and the new world," the Mexico City resident said

during a telephone interview in New York. "But it was out of this clash that we were born."

Throughout the book, Fuentes emphasises the multicultural heritage of Spanish-Americans: European, African, Amerindian. And he underscores his belief that individual cultures constantly evolve, thriving only when exposed to other cultures.

"Isolation means death," Fuentes writes in a chapter about the influence of Hispanic culture on the United States. "Encounter means birth, even rebirth."

The *Buried Mirror* evolved from a five-part bilingual series of the same name that Fuentes narrated for the Discovery Cable Television channel and the BBC.

He said he agreed to do the series, which made its premiere on cable in April, in part because he was angered by Lord Kenneth Clark's exclusion of Spain and Spanish America in his *Civilisation* series, produced by the BBC years ago.

"I think that the culture of Spain and Spanish America is still ignored," Fuentes said. "In a lot of ways the mirror is still buried."

The *Buried Mirror*, a metaphor for the survival of Hispanic culture, was inspired by the mirrors that the Totonacs of Mexico buried with their dead to help guide them to other worlds.

In the same way, Fuentes said he hopes the series and the book will help guide Latin Americans and their neighbours to the North as they "rediscover America" amid the quincentenary commemorations.

Fuentes said of Latin Americans that 1992 "is a good time for us to reflect on our history and culture and to look forward."

Latin America nations, struggling to find their place in a changing world after four decades of East-West conflict, need to examine the past while putting their economic houses in order for the future, he said.

The United States, too,

should engage in self-discovery in the post-cold war world, said Fuentes. North Americans must learn to be less arrogant toward other nations and cultures, learn to tolerate the "he or she who isn't like you to me," he said.

"North America is monolingual and North Americans are the linguistic morons of the world. They ignore the world's geography," Fuentes said. "That has to change or the United States is going to become a backwater."

The future holds many opportunities for cooperation between the Americas, he said. Those opportunities include a proposed free-trade agreement between the United States and Mexico, a concept he says is inevitable.

"Integration is going to happen with or without a trade agreement," Fuentes said. "It's just a question of whether we're going to regulate it."

Fuentes said that now that *The Buried Mirror* is on the bookshelves, he has returned to an earlier project: A tri-

logy of novels dealing with 100 years of Latin American history.

The first novel, *The Campaign*, gained critical acclaim when it was released late last year. It covers the wars of independence, which erupted across the continent in 1810.

Now, he's working on the second novel, *The Dead Bride*, about upper-class Latin Americans who lived in Paris in the 1800s.

The third installment in Fuentes' trilogy will deal with the Mexican Revolution of 1910.

Fuentes, 62, is author of more than a dozen novels, most of which have been translated into English. They include *The Death Of Artemio Cruz*, *The Hydra Head*, *Terra Nostra*, *The Old Gringo*, and *Christopher Unborn*. He also has written numerous short stories, plays and essays.

His literary awards have included Mexico's National Prize For Literature in 1984 and the 1987 Miguel De Cervantes Prize for Literature

from Spain.

The son of a Mexican diplomat, Fuentes spent his early years much as he has his later years, travelling.

Fuentes was born in Panama City, and the family lived in Washington, Chile and Argentina before settling in Mexico City when he was in his teens.

Later he combined careers in writing, teaching and politics. His government career began with posts in Switzerland and he later was assistant chief of press for the Mexican Foreign Ministry. From 1974 to 1977, he was Mexico's ambassador to France.

Now, on the 500th anniversary of the clash between the new and the old worlds, the lifelong traveller wants to share what he has learned along the way.

"If we do not recognise our humanity in others," he writes in his latest book, "we shall not recognise it in ourselves."

Tuberculosis strikes back

By Clare Pedrick

GENEVA — Tuberculosis, once virtually eliminated from the U.S. and Europe, is making an unwelcome comeback in the industrialised world. In the developing nations, meanwhile, the disease is out of control, say doctors. On a global scale, this curable lung disease now claims more lives than any other infectious disease. Three million people are dying each year. Eight million new cases are being reported annually, and the figure is rising fast.

"We are very, very worried. The problem is really bad," said Dr. Mario Raviglione, medical officer for the World Health Organisation (WHO) tuberculosis programme in Geneva. "TB (tuberculosis) is probably now the main killer in the world because of its implications and the ease with which it can be transmitted." The TB epidemic is a classic case of ignoring problems in the developing world and lowering the guard too quickly in the industrialised countries, say health experts. And the two factors are not unconnected. AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) is

partly to blame for the resurgence of TB, but so too are immigration and poor living conditions in U.S. and European slums.

In the richer nations, TB programmes were dramatically scaled down in recent years. The disease, which claimed thousands of lives in the first half of the century, appeared to be almost wiped out in the U.S. and Europe. The sanatoriums where TB patients were once sent to languish and usually die, have long been a thing of the past. Tuberculosis was widely held to be a condition associated with consumptive Romantic poets rather than a disease which could strike the modern world.

Then, in the mid-1980s, came the turnaround. New cases soared by more than 30 per cent in Switzerland and Denmark between 1986 and 1990. Italy, Norway, Finland and Austria are not far behind. In the U.S., the number of new cases reported between 1984 and 1990 has risen by 16 per cent, but in the poorest areas — especially New York City and Miami — the rise has outstripped that of even the poorest developing countries.

Large numbers of TB victims in the industrialised world are immigrants, who brought the disease from Third World countries where tuberculosis is rife. Almost all of them are poor, living on the edge of society, with little access to medical care. "More and more, TB is becoming a socio-economic disease which hits the underprivileged hardest in both the developed and the developing countries," said Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima, director-general of the WHO. "The ever-increasing movement of people from one country to another makes it unrealistic to speak of eliminating the disease in one group of countries, without first improving the situation in others."

In spite of the dramatic rise in the industrialised nations, it is in the poorer countries of Africa, Asia and South America that TB really has a stranglehold. More than 98 per cent of TB-related deaths and 95 per cent of all new cases occur in the developing world. Said Dr. Raviglione: "Tuberculosis was never under control — at least in the developing countries. That was an illusion. But now it is out of control."

The AIDS epidemic is largely to blame for what health experts say is a dramatic upturn in the number of TB cases in the poorer nations. Tuberculosis, an infectious disease that attacks the lungs and is spread by airborne bacilli, has two stages, the latent one, where the germs lie dormant, and the active one. More than one and a half billion people worldwide carry the TB bacteria in their bodies, but under normal circumstances, only one in 10 of them will develop the disease. But AIDS, a disease which lowers the body's defence system, greatly enhances the chances of TB becoming active. In countries of Africa and Asia where AIDS is spreading fast, as many as 40 or 50 per cent of the population between 14 and 49 years old — the most sexually active age bracket — have latent TB. Because of their weakened state of health, these people's chances of developing the disease is no longer 1 in 10 in a lifetime, but 1 in 10 with every year that passes. "That means, if they survive three or four years, they have a 30 to 40 per cent chance of getting TB," said Dr. Raviglione. "The AIDS epidemic is playing a very strong role in the spread of TB."

In Africa, TB is now claiming an estimated 600,000 lives a year. In Tanzania, the number of cases reported has almost doubled since the 1984 levels. In Burundi, they are up by 140 per cent, and in Malawi by 180 per cent. In North Africa and the Middle East, TB-related deaths are put at 160,000 a year.

But in Asia, the picture is even more bleak. According to WHO figures, 5 million of the 8 billion new cases reported each year are in Asia. The annual death rate is 890,000 in the case of West Asia and 940,000 in South East Asia. Here too, the AIDS epidemic is strongly implicated. "There are more

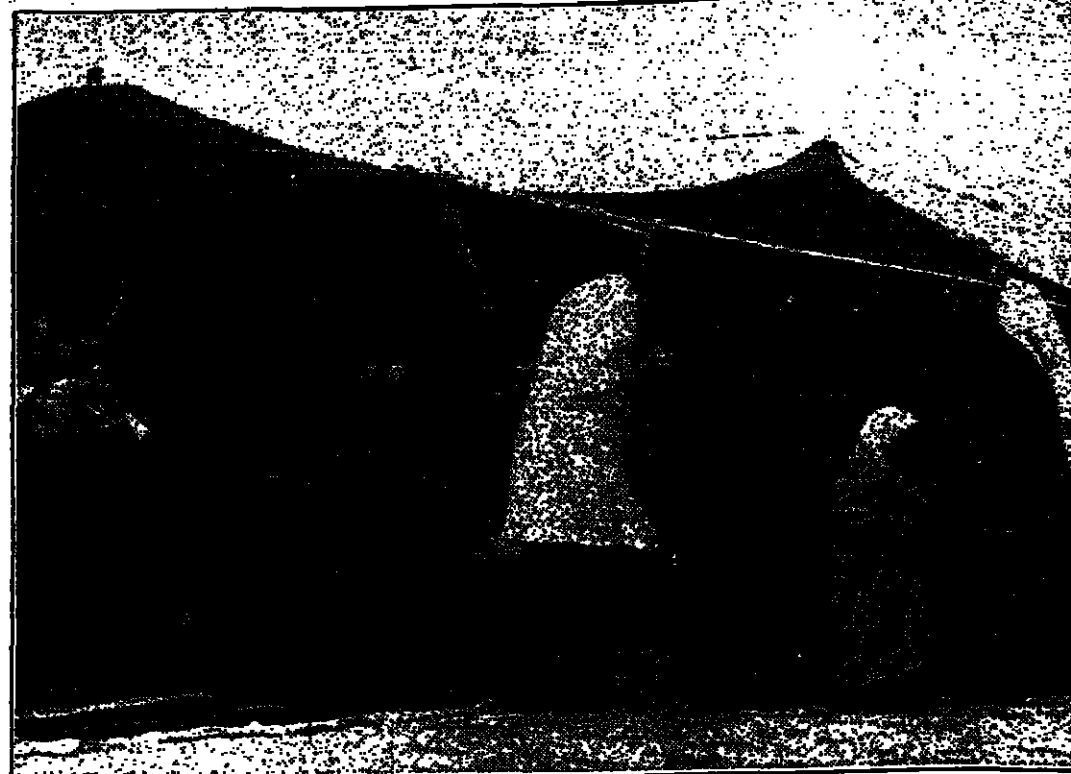
than one million cases of HIV-infected people in South East Asia, mainly between India, Thailand and Myanmar (Burma)," said Dr. Raviglione. "If you consider that those one million cases are among young adults, and that about 40 per cent of people in that part of the world are latently infected with TB, you can see that there are approximately 400,000 people who are co-infected — that's to say they have both diseases — so they are potential candidates to get active TB."

Tuberculosis is caught by inhaling TB bacilli that are coughed up in sputum from an infected person's lungs. It normally takes regular contact to pass the disease from one person to another, and it occurs most easily when people are living in cramped conditions, even though no physical contact is necessary. That is why it spreads so fast in the developing world, say doctors. "Where you have five, six or seven people — children, parents and grandparents — sleeping in the same room, for example," said Dr. Raviglione. For the same reason, the most likely places for TB epidemics in the industrialised world are those where people live cheek by jowl in unhealthy conditions — in the immigrants ghettos, in prisons and shelters for the homeless or out on the streets.

Once inhaled, the bacilli make their way to the walls of the lungs. The immune system tries to control the bacteria and, in the case of healthy people, they usually succeed — even though the bacteria will never entirely leave the body once a person has been infected. "The immune system builds up protection to stop the bacilli from spreading further," said Dr. Raviglione. "But a very small number of bacilli stay there, and once your immune system is down for one person or another — malnutrition or HIV or some other disease — you get TB."

The bacilli start to multiply rapidly once the disease has been activated, and lesions appear on the lungs. With time, these develop into holes and cavities. Said Dr. Raviglione: "People then start losing weight and finding blood in their sputum. The whole organism suffers and eventually they die." Effective treatment against TB has been available since the 1950s. Drugs such as Isoniazid, Rifampin and Pyrazinamide can cure the disease. But the treatment is expensive, around \$300, an astronomical sum for the badly-stretched health services of many of the poorer countries and an unthinkable expense for down-and-out immigrants in the richer nations, many of whom are not legally registered and therefore do not qualify for welfare.

In parts of the developing world, catching TB is tantamount to receiving a death sentence. The goal of the WHO is to have an 85 per cent cure rate by the year 2000, and a 70 per cent detection rate.



In North Africa and the Middle East TB-related deaths are estimated to be 160,000 a year. Each member of this nomad settlement in Syria is interviewed and X-rayed by a mobile medical team.

tion rate. At present, the cure rate is much lower, close to zero in some countries. "No-one at all is cured in countries where a TB control programme doesn't exist and where health resources are very limited," said Dr. Raviglione.

Adding to the difficulties is the long and complex nature of the cure. The treatment involves taking a combination of drugs regularly for six months. Stopping the cure before the course is completed can have disastrous effects. "That's where the problems start," said Dr. Raviglione. "People take the drugs for maybe a month and then stop. But if you don't continue long enough you favour the development of TB strains that are resistant to the drugs you were taking."

That is precisely what has happened in some of the industrialised nations. In the absence of strict monitoring, almost impossible when victims are living in shelters or on the streets, some TB patients have failed to complete their cures. As a result, strains that are resistant to drugs have emerged and are spreading fast, especially among the population infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. So far, these super-strains have shown up in hospitals in the U.S., Italy and France. Between 50 and 80 per cent of these cases prove fatal, no matter what treatment is given.

The spread of TB in the industrialised nations represents a major defeat, both for the public health and the social welfare sectors. Up until the mid-1980s, tuberculosis was on the decline throughout Europe and the U.S. Improvements in hygiene, nutrition and general medical care, combined with national TB programmes, had virtually eradicated the problem. "Public funds were curtailed because of the success," said Dr. Raviglione.

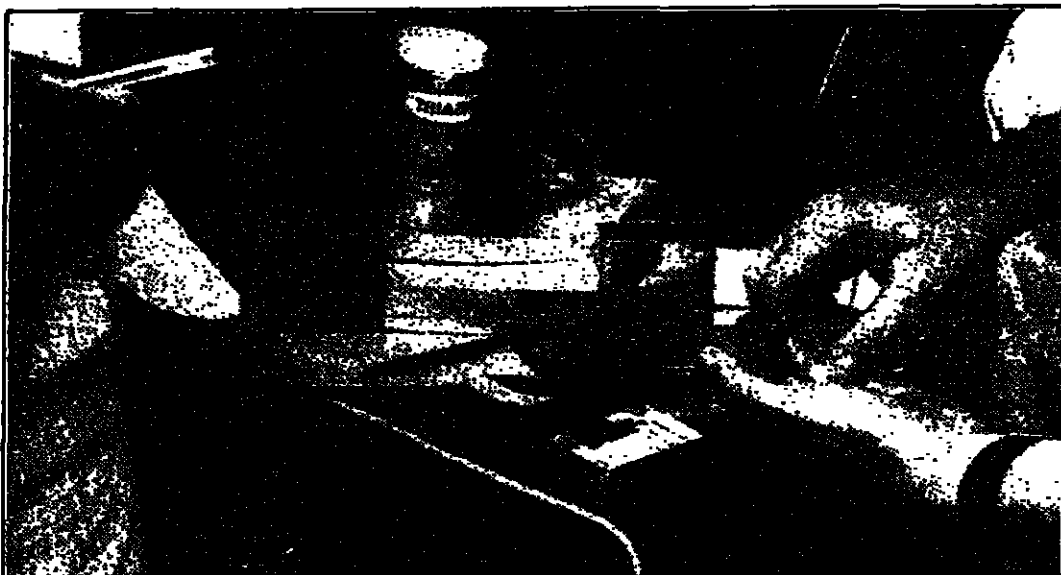
But in or around 1985 the downward curve started to rise again. Now, 400,000 new cases are being reported each year in the U.S. and Europe.

In some countries, especially the U.S., Italy, Spain and the suburbs of Paris, the spread of AIDS is held largely responsible for the new outbreak of TB. In New York, more than 70 per cent of TB-related deaths are among people with HIV. Deaths have also been reported among medical staff and other people working with patients.

But immigration and poverty are also strongly implicated. "What happens is you get people who are drug abusers in the black and Hispanic communities living in poor conditions in New York or Miami, so they are also at risk from TB," said Dr. Raviglione. "You have to take into account the socio-economic conditions." In parts of Europe — especially Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands — the return of TB is almost exclusively linked to immigration. "These are immigrants coming from countries where TB is very common, such as Africa or Asia," said Dr. Raviglione. "Once they get there, the TB is activated, just as it would have been if they had stayed

in their own countries."

In England and Wales, immigrants and residents from the Indian sub-continent have a high incidence of TB. The racial implications are obvious. Doctors and welfare workers say they are worried this outbreak could fuel more racial hatred and force immigrants communities deeper into their ghettos. "It's a very sensitive subject and a very difficult one," said Dr. Raviglione. Like most medical experts, he is keen to stress that the dangers to the local community are very small, and that there is no reason for immigrants to be shunned or avoided on health grounds. "The possibility of immigrants spreading TB to others is not very great because the immigrants normally live in their own areas," said Dr. Raviglione. "But for individual reasons it is very, very important that the public health systems concentrate on foreigners and immigrants and try to reach them and provide them with a good service so that they can be treated. The biggest scandal about TB is that it is a disease that (normally) can be cured" — World News Link.



Although new strains of TB are proving difficult to treat, several drugs exist to completely cure patients suffering from the most common form of tuberculosis.

WEEKEND CROSSWORD

GALACTIC
By Dorothy B. Martin

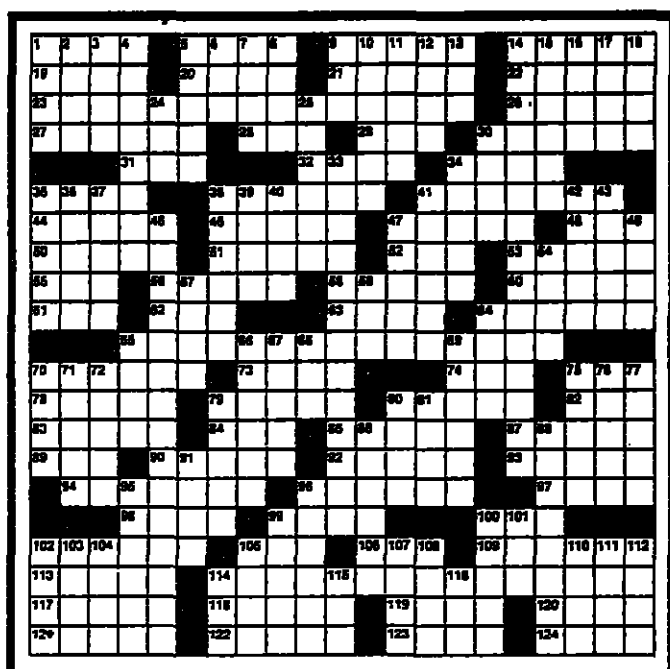
ACROSS
1 Neighbor of Thailand
5 Get — (tear)
9 Overcast
14 "Mignon" Lescout
18 Movie dog
20 Put on freight
22 Wheel hubs
23 Van Heusen song
26 Grating sound
27 Frowd
28 Vane letters
29 Sunday homily
30 Necktie
31 Native of. suff.
32 Encourage in wrongdoing
34 Usual
35 Taj Mahal city

DOWN
1 Endure
2 "God is" mercy on such —
3 Elevator man
4 Chile's capital
5 Omit a syllable
6 Moving vehicle
7 Rm.
8 Sign
9 Time period
10 Was wide of the mark
11 Certain group
12 Rip
13 Blunder
14 Raily
15 Feisty procession
16 At any time
17 Authentic
18 Questions
24 Obtain

36 Lapsed
41 Poems
42 Obsolete
43 Sociable, in Eng.
47 Lat. American music
48 Part of IOU
50 "Happy birthday"
51 Houston player
52 A Gabor
53 Stephen
54 Vicar
55 Eggs
56 Posh Ryan
57 Sunday homily
58 Subsequently
59 Kirschen. abstr.
60 Former gov. spy.
61 Continent

65 Michael Landon
70 Splatter
73 Ostracism
74 Kind of school
75 Arab garment
78 Dream of the crop
79 Run away
80 Latent
82 Set firmly
83 Spiced contents
84 "— for one."
87 Decaim
88 Blackbird
89 Name in coasts
90 Loreano or Fernando
92 Tars
93 At no time

94 Aspiring actress
95 Hubbub
97 Brim
98 Adolescent
99 Food regimen
100 Spitchcock
102 Support
103 Exit
105 Elevations: abstr.
106 Carrer's
107 hometown
110 Sorens of action
114 Unbridled
117 Faded to the brim
118 See BGA
119 Sheltered
120 Bit of fare
121 Metric measure
122 Capital of Jordan
123 Tars
124 Use a dirt

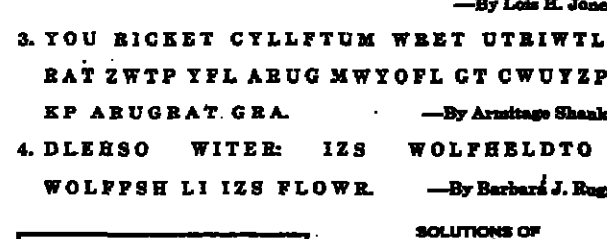


Last Week's Cryptograms

- Real estate hotspot sold large igloo with small windows to Eskimo in Alaska.
- A good many people pursue elusive shadows with very little chance of grasping hold of them.
- Zoo manager reveals in arrival of pretty fledgling in nest of prized female.
- Pity this poor caterpillar: Does it become a drab moth or a beautiful butterfly?

CRYPTOGRAMS

- BC DFGI GBBHJ JDE IGBHLEKU UNNUFU
PFQJQ FC KLBK QDFUNE NC EDBJK
FKBGBCH —By Rita Salvato
- ENAY PNNE DURDY PUXDK BMAYE
JNDE KINBAM BURC RCTUY NBI JNMER
—By Lela H. Jones
- YOU RICKET CYLLFTUM WRET UTRIWTL
BAT ZWTP YPL ARUG MXYOFL CT CWUYZP
EP ARUGBAT GRA. —By Armitage Shalea
- DLERSO WITER: IZS WOLFHELDTO
WOLFESH LI IZS FLOWE. —By Barbara J. Ross



Heart attack drug recommended for the very old in U.S.

BOSTON (R) — Elderly heart attack victims should be given Streptokinase, a widely-prescribed, lifesaving medication doctors have shied from administering to the very old because of fears of complications, a new study has found.

The drug, which breaks up blood clots responsible for some attacks, can work wonders quickly but carries the risk of inducing unwanted bleeding, which itself could cause serious complications for very old people.

But a medical team from three states reporting in the New England Journal of Medicine concluded that the chances Streptokinase will cause potentially-dangerous bleeding is outweighed by its demonstrated lifesaving

ability.

The team, led by Dr. Farlan Krumholz of the Yale University School of Medicine, analysed the results of two previous studies of Streptokinase which included older patients. No other heart attack medication was evaluated.

The researchers concluded the likelihood of dying without Streptokinase treatment was 24.4 per cent compared to 21.4 per cent for those who received the drug, which translates into one additional life saved for every 33 patients treated.

The benefit may seem small but the high rate of death among the oldest heart attack victims means even a small relative reduction in mortality "will save many

lives and offset even relatively high rates of expected complications," they said.

And the older the patient, they said, the greater the potential benefit.

The estimated cost of giving an 80-year-old man an extra year of life was less than \$55,000, even assuming that there was a high risk that treatment with Streptokinase would produce unwanted bleeding, which would require treatment.

In an accompanying editorial Dr. Eric J. Topol of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation and Dr. Robert M. Califf of the Duke University School of Medicine said heart attack victims over 75 were six times less likely to receive the therapy.

The Krumholz study, they

said, demonstrated "a clear-cut, favourable, benefit-to-risk ratio" for Streptokinase treatment for the elderly.

In a separate study, an international team of researchers concluded that patients who receive another clot-busting drug known as T-PA (CC) are 42 per cent more likely to develop a stroke than Streptokinase recipients.

They also found that treatments with the blood thinner Heparin did not increase the chance of having a stroke.

Streptokinase is sold under the brand name Streptase by Hoechst-Roussel and as Kabikinase by Kabivitrum Inc. T-PA is sold under the brand name Activase by Genentech. Heparin is sold by various manufacturers.



Despite the efforts of the local authorities, WHO and UNICEF, over 10,000 people die from TB every year in Korea, and 100,000 patients are treated at home.

سكروا كمال

Leaders seek to end violence

(Continued from page 1)

Palestinian peace talks. Hamas opposes peace talks and calls for a holy war against the Jewish state.

Fatch, which wields more influence in the occupied territories, supports a peace settlement with Israel.

Tuesday's fighting upset an agreement a day earlier to work out disputes peacefully between Hamas and Fatch.

Fatih Abu Medein, a member of the Palestinian delegation to the U.S.-backed peace talks, said Arab leaders were meeting again Wednesday to try to end the fighting.

"There are moves by notables, the leadership, the peace delegates... to control the situation," said Mr. Abu Medein, who heads the Gaza Bar Association.

He added: "We won't allow using weapons against each other. We're in one boat and, if there is a hole in that boat, we all will sink."

He blamed the tension on expectations that the peace talks may make headway when they reconvene soon in Rome with new Israeli delegates following

the June 23 victory of the centre-left Labour Party.

"Always, when something serious is coming, somebody says 'no,' and somebody says 'yes,'" he told the Associated Press.

Tensions arose in Gaza in late June, when Hamas distributed hundreds of letters to the homes of Fatch supporters, charging a plot to kill Hamas leaders and threatening retaliation. Fatch activists denied any plot but vowed to use force to protect its leaders.

The dispute moved to the streets last Thursday when an enforcement squad called the Fatch Eagles demanded to speak with a Hamas activist and his family responded with stones. The Eagles opened fire, wounded five.

Two days of stone-throwing clashes followed, and dozens on both sides were hurt. On Tuesday, a Hamas leader was beaten and shot in the Rafah camp, and Hamas took revenge by entering a U.N. clinic and shooting two Fatch men, injuring one seriously.

Abdul Salam named Algerian premier

(Continued from page 1)

dustry minister under President Chadli Benjedid, who was deposed in January. Mr. Benjedid shunted him aside, dialling his authoritarian approach to economic management.

He has not been politically active since 1980.

In 1964, Mr. Abdul Salam created Sonatrach, the national hydrocarbon company, which Mr. Ghazali headed before entering politics. It is the main source of revenues for this oil and gas-rich nation.

Mr. Ghazali was appointed to head the government in June 5, 1991, by Mr. Benjedid. He was named at the same time that Mr. Benjedid declared a state of emergency to put down strikes and deadly street protests by Muslim fundamentalists.

His main task was focusing on the economy, but there has been little evidence of improvement despite reforms that included inviting foreign oil companies to participate in exploration and production.

While serving as minister, Mr. Abdul Salam, raised his profile with his oft-cited phrase: "Algeria must sow petrol to harvest industry."

Mr. Abdul Salam concluded a book ended in 1989 on Algeria's vast gas resources and policies by saying:

"The major problem is that of politically cleansing our revolution and putting back in favour the permanent line of conduct of Algerian nationalism."

After eight years in the shadows, Mr. Abdul Salam began to raise his profile again in 1988,

criticising the "disastrous" leanings of the governments of Mouloud Hamrouche, known as a reformer, and Mr. Ghazali.

Setting right the blighted economy is considered the prime condition for healing the country's social ills, notably, providing youth with an alternative to fundamentalism.

The economic situation is credited with swelling the ranks of the now-banned Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), which attracted the dispossessed and aimless youth, who make up 70 per cent of the country's 26 million people.

Within the active population, 25 per cent is unemployed.

Currently, up to 75 per cent of export earnings go to servicing a \$26 billion foreign debt.

The front now operates as a clandestine organisation, since its leaders and thousands of followers are jailed. But it still is recognised as a powerful social force.

In his resignation letter Mr. Ghazali, 55, warned Mr. Kafi that he faced a widespread challenge.

Mr. Ghazali said he was resigning above all to enable the head of state to appoint his own "strong government capable of eliminating the forces of evil which have not ceased seeking the destabilisation of the state to achieve power..."

The outgoing prime minister said he had battled "the most noxious and devastating forces of evil who act perfidiously, from positions in sectors of the administration, economy, media and politics."

The presidency praised Mr. Ghazali saying his government had accomplished its mission with competence and devotion.

G-7 pledges \$24b for ex-Soviets

(Continued from page 1)

ers, Mr. Yeltsin was following the practice begun in London last year by then-Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, and leaders were aware that they had failed to meet Mr. Gorbachev's requests for major help in rebuilding the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gorbachev was nearly overthrown in a coup a month later and the Soviet Union collapsed by year's end.

Later Thursday, most of the leaders were travelling to Helsinki for a 51-nation European security conference, which has decided to suspend Yugoslavia for Serbian attacks on Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina (see page 8).

In a statement Tuesday, the Group of Seven said they were prepared to back U.N. military action in Yugoslavia.

Mr. Bush said there might not be enough money in the world to reconstruct Russia's economy through foreign aid.

"I don't know there's enough money in the world to instantly solve the problem of the Russian economy," he told a post-summit news conference.

The leaders agreed to a modest action programme to repair Soviet-model nuclear reactors, which experts say threaten certain ecological disaster within 15 years, after the United States and Japan objected to a more ambitious plan.

The G-7 states will boost bilateral programmes to help the former Soviet bloc avoid another Chernobyl-style nuclear catastrophe, the final communiqué said.

But they failed to agree on a \$700 million multilateral fund for reactor safety proposed by Germany and France.

Mr. Yeltsin told German leaders even that figure grossly underestimated the cost.

His spokesman, Vyacheslav Kostikov, quoted the president as

telling Bavarian Premier Max Streibl that Russia needed \$40 billion to make its shaky nuclear power industry safe.

Key points in the final statement of the Group of Seven were:

Leaders endorsed a stage-by-stage release of a \$24 billion package to aid Russia as it moves to a free-market economy in coordination with the International Monetary Fund. The summit nations are ready to work with Russia and other former Soviet states in overcoming "painful adjustments." The states must continue their economic reforms, cut inflation and budget deficits and slash military spending.

The safety of Soviet-designed nuclear power plants gives cause for great concern. The summit countries are willing to help the countries of Central and Eastern Europe in improving the safety of the reactors, but did not specify how much they were willing to spend.

Western nations should hasten to settle their dispute in world trade talks and reach agreement before the end of the year. A global trade accord is within reach despite differences between the United States and the European Community over farm subsidies.

Summit leaders will work to create jobs and economic growth, following sound monetary policies so that they do not fuel inflation. They will try to lower interest rates by reducing government budget deficits and encouraging savings.

All nations should work towards "sustainable development" in the interest of present and future generations.

Economic and political progress by Asian and Latin American countries is encouraging, but sub-Saharan Africa gives cause for concern. Summit nations are committed to working with developing countries according to fundamental political and economic principles.

Ukraine to send envoy to Israel soon — Kravchuk

BRUSSELS (R) — President Leonid Kravchuk said on Tuesday Ukraine would open an embassy in Israel soon and stressed his commitment to improving conditions for the Jewish community in his former Soviet republic.

"We have plans to open an embassy in Israel quite soon and an ambassador will be assigned to this embassy," Mr. Kravchuk told Reuters.

"First we have to sign documents on bilateral relations with Israel and exchange top level visits," he said in an interview after addressing a three-day World Jewish Congress (WJC) meeting on anti-Semitism and racism.

"We have to go step by step so we can found relations on solid

foundations," he said.

After Russia, Ukraine has the largest Jewish community in the ex-Soviet Union. Some 500,000 live in the republic although many emigrated to Israel over the past decade.

Asked whether he felt Jews could consider Ukraine a homeland, Mr. Kravchuk said: "They have every reason to think that. We are going to create such conditions that Ukraine will be the best place for everyone to live."

"Today we have less of those conditions, but tomorrow we are sure we will have more of them," he added. "No one will divert us from this path."

He said Ukraine has given its minorities more rights than any of the other former Soviet republics.

Iraq, U.N. fail to end stand-off

(Continued from page 1)

ballistic experts waited to search the ministry, they and a chemical weapons team under Briton Garth Whitty carried on work as usual.

"There is no change in our relations. We're continuing in the manner that we started," Mr.

Whitty told Reuters. "We're both (Iraqis and U.N. inspectors) having discussions in Baghdad and visiting the Muthana (chemical weapons) facility."

Asked how long she was prepared to wait to enter the ministry, Major Jansen said: "They will have to allow us enter the building."

'States getting away with murder'

(Continued from page 1)

Amnesty said governments throughout the world often used the violence of opposition groups as an excuse for turning a blind eye to human rights violations by government forces.

But it added: "While we condemn torture, hostage-taking and deliberate and arbitrary killings by such groups, those abuses can never justify government counter-terror."

The report also highlighted

Amnesty's concern over the holding of prisoners of conscience — some 3,200 in 65 countries — and the detention of political prisoners without charge.

Amnesty, which strongly opposes the death penalty, expressed particular concern about the increase in state executions in the United States. Nineteen people were executed between January and May 1992 compared with 14 in the whole of 1991, and four U.S. states had resumed executions after more than 20 years.

Gorbachev denounces party 'trial'

(Continued from page 1)

"After all, what is this? — putting in the dock 70 years of our history?" he told Literaturnaya Gazeta. "It should be analysed, conclusions drawn."

Mr. Gorbachev, who was party chief for six and a half years, spent several hours discussing the case with the court judge earlier this year.

Mr. Yeltsin went out of his way, in a recent interview, to give the court hearing importance, saying that any victory for the communists could push the country towards civil war.

The party told the court on Tuesday the ban set a precedent which could be used to set up an authoritarian regime. It also denied complicity in the coup.

The hearing resumed on Wednesday with submission from junior communist officials.

Mr. Gorbachev, who played the main role in ending the communist monopoly on power, reiterated that the government's economic reform programme was creating a dangerous situation in Russia.

An "explosive critical mass" was forming in society, he said. He warned that the government was leaning more and more towards authoritarian methods and use of force.

"There is a danger and a very serious one. Social and ethnic conflicts in the country are becoming a blazing bonfire," he said.

"Fascism and all kinds of extremism emerge at precisely such moments of history when, in a tight spot, the authorities are unable to play their role."

But he rejected any suggestion that the armed forces might launch a coup against Mr. Yeltsin.



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Financial Markets

Currency	NEW YORK CLOSE July 7, 1992	TOKYO CLOSE July 8, 1992
Sterling Pound	1.9332	1.9373
Deutsche Mark	1.4903	1.4863
Swiss Franc	1.3406	1.3365
French Franc	9.0160	9.0030
Japanese Yen	124.05	124.00
European Currency Unit	1.3745	1.3778

1000 For \$100
* European Opening 6:30 a.m. GMT

Interbank Interest Rates

Currency	1 MONTH	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. Dollar	5.37	3.43	3.56	3.81
Sterling Pound	10.06	10.00	9.81	9.75
Deutsche Mark	9.62	9.56	9.56	9.50
Swiss Franc	8.93	8.81	8.93	8.75
French Franc	9.93	9.93	9.93	9.93
Japanese Yen	4.53	4.37	4.21	4.18
European Currency Unit	10.37	10.37	10.40	10.25

Interbank bid rates for amounts exceeding U.S. Dollars 1,000,000 or equivalent.

Previous Rates

Gold	US\$/Oz	JD/Km	Silver	US\$/Oz	JD/Km
Gold	347.50	6.60	Silver	3.90	0.090

At Karak

Currency	Bid	Offer
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U.S. Dollar	0.666	0.668
Sterling Pound	1.2880	1.2944
Deutsche Mark	0.4472	0.4494
Swiss Franc	0.4969	0.4994
French Franc	0.1328	0.1335
Japanese Yen	0.5365	0.5392
Dutch Guilder	0.3966	0.3986
Swedish Krona	0.1237	0.1243
Italian Lira	0.0592	0.0595
Belgian Franc	0.02155	0.02166

Other Currencies

Currency	Bid	Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1.7380	1.7470
Chinese Yuan	0.03600	0.036100
Small Riyal	0.1765	0.1785
Kuwaiti Dinar	---	---
Qatari Riyal	0.1804	0.1820
Egyptian Pound	0.2000	0.2080
Omani Riyal	1.6280	1.7100
UAE Dirham	0.1804	0.1820
Greek Drachma	0.3650	0.3850
Cypriot Pound	1.5320	1.5632

CAR Indices for Amman Financial Market

Index	6.7.92	Close	7.7.92	Close
All Share	142.66		141.93	
Banking Sector	105.11		104.58	
Insurance Sector	150.34		149.59	
Industry Sector	195.40		194.176	
Services Sector	179.65		179.43	

Africa faces daunting task just to stand still

DAKAR (R) — Africa's crippled economies need a staggering \$60 billion a year for the entire decade of the 1990s to achieve even the most modest increase in living standards, a top African banker has said.

African Development Bank President Babacar Ndiaye said in Dakar that Africa's challenge in the years ahead would in fact be to stand still in economic terms. "The major development challenge in this decade will be the decisive reversal of the threat of economic decline," he said.

Merely to arrest declining living standards was "truly a formidable challenge" and was unlikely to be met unless special efforts were made," Mr. Ndiaye has warned.

According to the World Bank, African countries account for 16 out of the 20 poorest countries in the world. Most are poorer than they were 30 years ago.

Mr. Ndiaye called on African governments to persevere with economic reforms.

قانون العمل

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JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK	1,446	2.950	2.950
JORDAN JAWALI BANK	12,342	1.840	1.830
THE HOUSING BANK	126	2.500	2.520
UNION BANK FOR SAVING & INVESTMENT	109	2.150	2.180
ARAB BANKING CORPORATION/JORDAN	2,055	2.000	2.000
JORDAN INVESTMENT & FINANCE BANK	465	3.130	3.100
JORDAN BANK FOR INVESTMENT/OLD	13,508	1.150	1.160
JORDAN BANK FOR INVESTMENT/NEW	8,540	1.070	1.090
JORDAN PORTFOLIO SECURITIES	66,888	3.120	3.120
WEST JORDAN SAVINGS INVESTMENT FOR HOUSING	133,148	2.940	2.850
ARAB BANK	47,300	117.750	118.000
JORDANIAN INSURANCE	4,500	2.860	2.860
JORDAN FRENCH INSURANCE	9,620	2.450	2.500
ROYAL LAND INSURANCE	6,174	2.850	2.950
JORDANIAN INSURANCE & REINSURANCE	10,400	2.600	2.600
THE JORDANIAN ALIJA INSURANCE	6,000	1.900	2.000
JORDANIAN ELECTRIC POWER	4,054	1.290	1.280
ARAB INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY	1,026	4.100	4.100
LIVESTOCK & POULTRY	97,638	1.320	1.320
JORDAN DISTRICT ELECTRICITY	1,300	0.650	0.650
UNITED MIDDLE EAST & CONSUMER SERVICES	242,802	1.520	1.540
JORDAN MEDICAL CORPORATION	127	0.750	0.780
WACHSBERG & SONS, IMPORT & EXPORT	743	0.940	0.940
PEKKA ENTERPRISES & EQUIPMENTS LEASING	16,494	0.950	0.960
JORDAN GULF REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT	12,075	0.680	0.700
ARAB PAPER, CONVERTING & TRADING	22,098	1.490	1.500
JORDAN DAIRY	9,468	2.470	2.490
THE PUBLIC WORKS	470	2.350	2.350
ARAB ALUMINUM INDUSTRY	116,659	7.850	7.850
ARAB J. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	137,462	9.450	9.450
THE INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL & AGRICULTURAL	29,518	5.800	5.800
ARAB CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	30,520	21.250	21.100
NATIONAL STEEL INDUSTRY	80,022	4.540	4.600
DAR AL BANA DEVELOPMENT & INVESTMENT	8,822	6.600	6.700
INTERMEDIATE PETRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	47,397	3.760	3.780
JORDAN CERAMIC INDUSTRIES	29,002	4.500	4.450
JORDAN GLASS INDUSTRIES	16,190	0.790	0.770
JORDAN PAPER & CARD BOARD FACTORIES	1,590	5.210	5.300
JORDAN TANNING	4,798	4.500	4.550
ARAB CENTER FOR PHARM. & CHEMICALS	214,458	3.090	3.140
NATIONAL INDUSTRIES	3,180	0.580	0.600
JORDAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	420	4.150	4.200
UNIVERSAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	64,864	12.250	12.250
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Palestinian women (above) in Gaza waiting for transport to daily jobs in Israel while Palestinian men (below) wait to be hired

Even attaching a cart to a donkey requires special licence from the Israeli authorities Gazans agonise daily in a web of permits to do almost anything

The following is the second and last part of a comprehensive review on the economic situation in the Gaza Strip. The first part was published Wednesday, July 8, 1992.

By Samir Shafiq
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The agricultural sector is also weakening. Many of the estimated 10,000 vegetable growers hit by steadily increasing costs of inputs and declining prices for their crops, can only afford to farm because family labour is unpaid.

Gaza's citrus growers are not in much better shape. Annual tax increases and growing water salinity have left some 19,000 dunams, out of the current 56,000 dunams under citrus production, economically unproductive.

Moreover, Israeli-imposed obstacles to exporting agricultural and other products to Europe remain deeply entrenched and recent statements from Israeli officials indicate that this will not change.

What made things worse for Gaza farmers were heavy rains, wind and even frost which hit the region last winter in the harshest weather conditions since records were first kept in the early 1900s. The resulting losses ran into million of dollars from loss of potato, hot pepper, cucumber and tomato crops and damage to around 2,000 of the Strip's 6,000 greenhouses.

Unlike Israeli farmers, Gaza farmers have neither crop insurance nor a governmental programme to help compensate them for the losses.

Obtaining most of these permits, the study says, is conditional upon a Gazan's ability to prove that he has no outstanding electricity, water or telephone bills and that he is not in arrears in income, value added or customs taxes, in addition to a special approval that he does not represent a security threat.

The author of the study explained that if a Gazan did not pay his taxes, even because of a disagreement with the tax authorities over the assessment, he would not obtain or have his permit renewed to work in Israel and would not obtain a permit to leave Gaza.

The non-payment of a bill can block a Gazan from getting a telephone or even have the existing line transferred to a new address. It would also impede the licensing of a car, the author details.

Noting that violence between Gaza Palestinians and Jewish settlers was likely to grow because of the increase in the number of settlers and the deteriorating economic situation, the report mentions that joblessness, clashes with security forces and political as well as economic instability pervade the life of Gazans.

The study looks at the water situation and notes that water consumption for domestic and agricultural purposes exceeds ground water recharge from rain water by 100 million cubic metres per year. As such, a steady depletion of the underground fresh water reservoir and a steady deterioration in water quality are undermining Gaza.

Over to another sector, the study shows that as a consequence of rapid population growth demand for housing in Gaza is on a steep rise.

Noting that housing was in chronically short supply, the report pointed out that land prices continue to skyrocket, making the cost of renting or buying a house soar.

The author attributed the miserable real estate situation to the fact that half of the land in Gaza has been restricted for use by only the military or settlers and to regulations imposed by the occupation authorities since 1967, which makes it virtually impossible to build anywhere outside municipal or village council boundaries.

At the same time, much of the existing houses are in poor shape and, with a growing percentage of the houses in the refugee camps considered substandard and rising rents, most camp residents find it impossible to move into towns.

The study emphasises that a large percentage of the unemployed in Gaza are skilled workers, quite capable of contributing to the local economy if and when job opportunities arise.

The author concludes that undoubtedly social and economic problems will worsen in Gaza before they get better. He points to some 10,000 school graduates, who will enter a job market this year that cannot provide them, or thousands of skilled workers, with employment.

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Yugoslavia suspended from CSCE

HELSINKI (AP) — The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe suspended Yugoslavia Wednesday while granting its request for time to stop fighting in Bosnia before total expulsion is considered.

The United States delegation, led by John Kornblum, wanted Yugoslavia to be immediately kicked out of the 52-nation group, which would force it to reapply for membership.

Russia had been the main hold-out in weeks of negotiations on what kind of punishment the 20-year-old organisation could mete out to Yugoslavia for violating CSCE principles.

After an all-night session, Russia agreed with 50 other states to isolate Yugoslavia for fomenting violence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The decision was adopted by consensus.

On Tuesday, Yugoslavia's new Prime Minister Milan Panic, a Yugoslav-born American businessman called in to head the struggling government, had sent a letter to the CSCE ministers asking for a 100-day grace period to stop the fighting in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"That is the 100 days Mr. Panic requested from the CSCE and he got it," Russian delegation chief Evgeni Goussarov said Wednesday.

Yugoslavia, which now consists only of Serbia and Montenegro, was already under partial suspension, so was not able to block decisions made against itself. It is now completely suspended from all CSCE meetings until Oct. 14.

"We asked for 100 days," said Vladimir Pavcevic, the head of the Yugoslav delegation. "We will be back on Oct. 14."

The government of Yugoslavia remains a member of the group, and its name plate will appear at all meetings of the CSCE, which includes all of Europe, the United States and Canada. It will not attend a summit of leaders this Thursday and Friday.

The suspension could lead to similar action by the United Nations.

The United States, Austria and other nations argued that Yugoslavia was no longer the country that joined the CSCE 20 years ago, agreeing to protect human rights, respect borders and work to ease tensions during the cold war.

In Munich, Germany, President George Bush was preparing to go to Helsinki later in the day to attend the security summit, following his meeting with other leaders in the group of seven industrialised nations.

The G-7 Tuesday agreed to endorse U.N. military intervention in Bosnia if needed to deliver relief supplies and decided that the new Yugoslav Federation was not the legal successor to Yugoslavia in world organisations.

At a press conference Wednesday in Munich, Mr. Bush said, "I have no plans to inject ourselves into a combat situation in Yugoslavia."

He said U.S. naval and air power was prepared but did not want to say how it might be used.

British Prime Minister John Major said Wednesday in Munich that West European nations were considering sending ships to Yugoslavia to help enforce U.N.-imposed sanctions on Yugoslavia, but that U.N. approval would likely be needed.

Bosnia's ethnic conflict is expected to dominate the CSCE summit. The CSCE will adopt a NATO proposal to establish mechanisms for dealing with such threats to Europe's post-cold war stability, a U.S. official said in Munich, on condition of anonymity.

In another gesture, Mr. Bush will meet in Helsinki with Bosnia's President, Alija Izetbegovic, in an attempt to make the CSCE more effective in dealing with problems in post-cold war Europe, said this official, also declining to be named publicly.

Outing a member of the CSCE would be unprecedented. The move represents the latest punishment against Serbia and Montenegro, the remaining republics in the Yugoslav Federation.

Russia had expressed some reservations about expulsion possibly because of fears it might lose its claim to former Soviet seats in world bodies.

The Serb-led Yugoslav government has been denounced for fomenting warfare in former Yugoslav republics. At least 10,000 people died in Croatia

since fighting broke out after its declaration of independence in June 1991.

Officials in Bosnia-Herzegovina say more than 7,500 people have been killed in ethnic warfare since that republic's majority Muslims and Croats voted for independence Feb. 29.

The United Nations in May imposed economic sanctions on Yugoslavia and an international force has opened the Sarajevo airport to allow relief shipments into the embattled Bosnian capital.

Meanwhile thousands of students demanding the resignation of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic blocked Belgrade's main thoroughfare Tuesday after police halted a protest march.

The demonstrators had intended to march to Mr. Milosevic's home in the suburb of Dedinje.

Police blocked their path 500 metres from the house and at one point a brief scuffle between police and students broke out. The protesters, in turn, blocked the Belgrade-Zagreb Highway which cuts through the capital and stopped buses and trams in nearby streets.

It was the latest in a series of demonstrations against Mr. Milosevic, accused by critics of leading Serbs into wars in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

He is also blamed for the U.N. decision last month to impose sanctions on the Serb-led rump Yugoslav state.

CSCE approves security blueprint for summit

HELSINKI (R) — The European security conference on Wednesday approved a new blueprint for post-cold war stability to be adopted by 51-nation summit opening Thursday.

The blueprint outlines plans for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), begun as a forum for East-West détente, to become a primary guarantor of stability in Europe.

It includes provisions for new arms control negotiations, CSCE-sponsored peacekeeping operations and a high commissioner for national minorities which will seek to prevent nationalist conflicts such as those now plaguing the former Soviet Bloc.

The CSCE, formed in 1975, comprises 52 nations of Europe, the United States, Canada and the former Soviet Union.

John Kornblum, the chief U.S. delegate to the CSCE, said he was happy with the blueprint.

"It gives us now some tools to try to deal with the changes that are occurring in Europe," Mr. Kornblum said.

Russian delegate Evgeni Goussarov said: "It has certainly set a direction in which we are going and this direction is to a democratic partnership of states in the Euro-Atlantic region."

"The objective, and the ways of assuring this state of the Euro-Atlantic space are well defined," Mr. Goussarov said.

"It will certainly contribute to giving peace and security," he said.

The CSCE is trying to change its job from preventing war to keeping peace, but it suddenly has a lot of competition.

The character of European conflict has changed from cold, ideological war to hot, ethnic battles — just as dangerous and seemingly insoluble.

The CSCE — founded 20 years ago to prevent World War III by reducing hostilities between the East West blocs, reduce arms stockpiles and encourage human rights in the Soviet empire — has succeeded for the most part.

Like other organisations — the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and the Western European Union — the CSCE needs to find new tasks.

That hasn't been difficult. As the Soviet empire collapsed, the CSCE grew from 35 to 52 member states in just over a year. It covers the same territory, from Vancouver to Vladivostok.

But now its plodding deliberations — designed to gradually bring the most intractable foes into agreement — have become even more cumbersome.

CSCE leaders, mainly Foreign Ministry officials of the member states, acknowledge the problem.

They worked for a month to get agreement on holding a peace conference to settle the Nagorno-Karabakh dispute between Armenia and Azerbaijan. Fighting escalated, the peace conference fizzled, and Armenia

walked out of a preliminary meeting in Rome this week.

The CSCE, which includes Europe, the former Soviet Union, the United States and Canada, has no troops or personnel.

A draft declaration, expected to be adopted at the July 9-10 summit of national leaders Friday, says, "the CSCE will work together closely with the United Nations, especially in preventing and settling conflicts."

The document said a CSCE peacekeeping operation "will involve civilian and/or military personnel, may range from small scale to large scale and assume larger deployments of forces."

It also said it may ask NATO, the European Community, the Western European Union or the Commonwealth of Independent States to provide the troops and material for such peacekeeping activities.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation already decided last month that it would consider such a request if the CSCE made one. But NATO itself operates by consensus, and each member state could opt out of a CSCE operation.

The United Nations has much experience mounting peacekeeping operations. But some countries, notably Sweden which is a big troop contributor, think the organisation has overextended itself and its operations are growing too costly. Some CSCE member states have proposed that they declare themselves the United Nations' regional representative for peacekeeping in Europe.

The Western European Union is made up of a majority of members of the European Community, but it has never come close to mounting any peacekeeping operation. It mainly was an extra-NATO defence organisation during the cold war. However, the new German-French agreement to form a joint military unit could be an attempt to revive the possibilities of Western European defence without consultation with the United States and Canada.

The Commonwealth of Independent States got its first request for action one day after it announced it would create a peacekeeping force to smooth conflicts in the former Soviet Union.

But since several of the conflicts involve Russian troops or Russian minorities, it is not clear how the Russian-dominated post-Soviet army would help. The plan is to get involved only if the legally constituted authority in the region made the request.

Disagreement over who is or should be the legally constituted authority is a primary reason for the fighting in areas such as Trans-Dniester in Moldova, South Ossetia in Georgia and Nagorno-Karabakh in Azerbaijan.

Canada provinces reach pact on political changes

OTTAWA (R) — English Canada's nine provinces agreed Tuesday on unprecedented political changes to decentralise federal power and accommodate French-speaking Quebec's demands for more autonomy.

Provincial premiers struck a crucial deal to turn Canada's appointed Senate into an elected upper house with equal representation for each province and powers to veto legislation.

"This is a historic day... success today has been without precedent since (Canada became a) confederation in 1867," Constitutional Affairs Minister Joe

Clark told a news conference.

Mr. Clark said he expected Quebec to accept the package of reforms that includes a major shift of power away from the federal government in Ottawa to the provinces and avert a threat of separation by the French province.

Quebec, which has boycotted the negotiations since a previous reform bid collapsed in 1990, plans to hold a referendum on sovereignty by Oct. 26.

"This is a package that clearly indicates that the Canadian people are interested in profound political change," Mr. Clark said.

French truckers take down barricades

PARIS (AP) — Roads in France were clear for the first time in more than a week Wednesday as truckers who won concessions from the government took down highway barricades that had thrown transportation throughout Europe into chaos.

Only two or three of the more than 150 blockades set up over the weekend remained in place, and highway traffic nationwide was generally smooth, French Radio reported.

The National Federation of Road Transport, the truckers union, called on its members to go back to work and take down the blockades made up of thousands

of trucks parked on highways and other roads. The organisation called the blockade to protest tougher driving regulations.

In a statement issued Wednesday morning, the federation said it had lifted its call for a halt of services.

The federation, which appealed for "calm and a return to normal traffic and economic activities," said Premier Pierre Bergovoy agreed to suspend speed checks using tachographs, devices installed in trucks that record speeds over a week's period.

It appeared the federation had accepted the a system of penalty

points against drivers for traffic violations introduced last Wednesday. Under the system, points are deducted for moving or parking violations, and licenses are suspended after six points are accumulated.

The government also agreed to new spending in the 1993 budget to improve working conditions for truckers.

In a television interview Tuesday night, Interior Minister Paul Quilès said the truckers had "made their point."

"You've made it known that you have problems. Now it's time to stop paralysing the economy of our country," he said.

U.N. refugee commissioner visits Sarajevo

SARAJEVO (R) — The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Sadako Ogata, flew to Sarajevo Wednesday to see the plight of people trapped in the besieged Bosnian capital.

Mrs. Ogata landed at Sarajevo Airport after a flight from the Croatian capital Zagreb on the third day of a five-day visit in which she is taking a first-hand look at Europe's worst refugee crisis since World War II.

A year of fighting in Croatia and now Bosnia-Herzegovina has created more than two million refugees.

UNHCR officials in Sarajevo said Mrs. Ogata was expected to have talks with Muslim and Croat representatives on the Bosnian presidency and make a brief tour of the city, where an estimated 380,000 people are trapped by a Serb siege.

They said Mrs. Ogata may also meet Serb leaders outside the city before flying out later Wednesday, but the meeting had not yet been confirmed.

Serb paramilitary forces besieging Sarajevo oppose Bosnia-Herzegovina's independence from Yugoslavia. Mainly Muslim and Croat forces in the city support secession.

Meanwhile the leader of Bosnia-Herzegovina plans to ask President George Bush for arms and ammunition to help Sarajevo's defenders avert "a terrible slaughter" by Serbian forces, the New York Times reported Wednesday.

"We are ready to fight for our freedom, but we don't have the ammunition — so I will ask president Bush if he is ready to help us with arms," President Alija Izetbegovic told the newspaper in an interview.

It quoted him as saying that U.S. bombing of Serbian gun positions around the city might be needed to prevent the fall of the Bosnian capital.

Ceasefire declared in Moldova; pullback begins

KISHINYOV, Moldova (R) — The warring sides in divided Moldova began pulling back their artillery and tanks Wednesday morning following a new ceasefire accord, Moldovan Defence Minister Ion Kostash said.

The agreement, the most serious attempt to halt the bloodshed in the former Soviet republic, was signed Tuesday evening by senior military officers from Moldova and the separatist Dniestr region.

A representative of Russian President Boris Yeltsin was also party to the agreement, signed in neighbouring Ukraine.

Press spokesmen for each side

accused the other of limited shelling attacks after the ceasefire came into force at midnight Tuesday (2100 GMT). But there were no immediate reports of major violations.

Mr. Kostash told Interfax News Agency that the two sides had already begun withdrawing their heavy weapons from the front line and small-arms units would follow later.

Under the agreement, the ceasefire will be policed by monitoring groups made up of Moldovan, Dniestr and Russian observers, plus officers from the ex-Soviet 14th Army.

Walesa endorses new Polish premier

WARSAW (AP) — President Lech Walesa Wednesday endorsed a parliament majority's choice for prime minister and accepted her cabinet, signaling the end of Poland's five-week government crisis.

Centrist lawmaker Hanna Suchocka is backed by a spectrum of seven parties descended from the Solidarity Movement that represent a working majority in the deeply divided parliament, or Sejm. Parliament still must formally approve her candidacy.

She won Mr. Walesa's approval during a 1½-hour meeting at the president's Belvedere Palace at which she presented the proposed makeup of her cabinet.

Mrs. Suchocka, 46, is to head a broad coalition government made up of the seven parties. Her cabinet will include several well-known free-market reformers such as former Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki.

Incumbent Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak, never able to strike a deal with parliament on forming a cabinet, already has wished her luck. He is waiting to be dismissed after five weeks in office.

"I have decided to become the coalition candidate... because I believe that a government of national agreement must be built after the period of quarrels and conflicts," Mrs. Suchocka told reporters after meeting with Mr. Walesa.

"Being a woman, I have a chance of creating such a government, because women are often people who have a calming effect... I am optimistic. The rest is up to parliament."

Mrs. Suchocka would be Poland's fifth prime minister in the three years since Communists lost power, and Poland's first woman government chief.

Relatively obscure outside parliament until last week, the 46-year-old lawyer from western Poland is a member of the centrist Democratic Union. She is a strong opponent of abortion, which helped her win backing from the rightist Christian parties in the coalition.

She also has steered clear of political bickering that has characterised parliament since October elections splintered it among a contentious collection of 18 parties and numerous independents.

Police flood Manhattan neighbourhood after violence

NEW YORK (AP) — More than 1,000 police patrolled the tense streets of northern Manhattan Tuesday and Mayor David Dinkins pleaded for peace after a night of violence touched off by the police killing of a Dominican man.

Scattered violence broke out again Tuesday in the Washington Heights section, but it didn't appear to be as serious as Monday night's unrest, in which one person died and 28 were arrested.

There were bursts of rock- and bottle-throwing and some cars were set on fire after a wake for the man police killed. But crowds quickly broke up when hundreds of police arrived in vans and buses.

Nineteen people were arrested Tuesday night for disorderly conduct, attempted arson and assault, said police spokesman Sgt. Ed Burns. Twenty people, including 10 police officers, suffered minor injuries, he said.

Earlier Tuesday, windows at a commuter bus terminal were smashed and officers wielding batons and wearing riot helmets chased a group of demonstrators.

The streets were littered with glass from vandalised stores, overturned cars and smoldering trash from Monday night's violence.

The mayor visited the neighbourhood for the second straight day, this time accompanied by Cardinal John O'Connor.

"Violence is the answer to nothing, absolutely nothing... Justice we will have. Peace I beg you for," Mr. Dinkins told 300 people in a schoolyard speech.

During Monday night's violence, which spread over more than 70 blocks, shots were fired at police officers and a police helicopter hovering over a precinct station. A police van was set on fire.

Twenty-eight people were arrested on disorderly conduct, arson and assault charges, said First Deputy Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly.

The unrest stemmed from the fatal shooting Friday evening of Jose Garcia, 23, during a confrontation with police officer Michael O'Keefe. A grand jury will investigate the shooting.

District Attorney Robert Morgenthau said he also would investigate the death Monday night of Dagoberto Pichardo, 29, who fell to his death from the rooftop of a six-story building as a police lieutenant chased bottle throwers. Police said they are also investigating.

The Police Department said about 1,300 officers were sent into the neighbourhood Tuesday night, about a 30 per cent increase from the night before. Police helicopters returned to the sky.

The unrest broke out a week before the city stages the Democratic national convention. The party's national chairman, Ron Brown, said Tuesday that no problems were expected. "Tensions will be calmed by the time of the convention," he said.

On Tuesday afternoon, protesters marched on the neighbourhood police station, protesters chanting Garcia's name and "police assassins" in Spanish.



Dr. Butros Ghali

S. Africa welcomes Vance visit

PRETORIA (R) — South Africa said Wednesday it would welcome a visit by U.N. envoy Cyrus Vance if it helped get democracy negotiations back on track.

"I understand the idea is a goodwill mission," Tertius Delpoit, deputy minister of constitutional development, told a news conference. "Anyone on such a mission would be welcome."

Diplomats at the United Nations said Tuesday Secretary General Boutros Ghali had offered to send Mr. Vance, a former U.S. secretary of state, on a mission to South Africa.

Mr. Delpoit said he was not sure of the terms of the proposed visit, but the government would have no objection if it provided a face-saving way for the African National Congress (ANC) to resume negotiations.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the movement wanted Mr. Vance to come on a fact-finding visit with a Security Council mandate. A "goodwill mission" would not be sufficient, he said.

The Security Council is due to meet next week to discuss the crisis in South Africa, its worst since President F.W. de Klerk began dismantling apartheid in February 1990.

African states at the United Nations called for the meeting, saying the Council should "take all appropriate action to put an end to (the violence) as well as to create conditions for negotiations."

The ANC broke off talks on the transition to non-racial democracy after the Boipatong massacre last month, saying De Klerk's government was responsible for township violence and was refusing to yield power.

Mr. Delpoit said emotions, fuelled by the Boipatong killing and an ANC campaign of mass action to bring down the government, were the main obstacle to the resumption of negotiations.

"We want to get back to negotiations, but reason, not emotion, must be the only criteria."

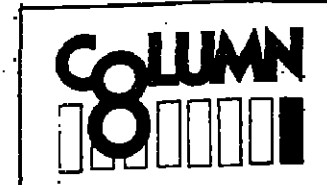
Even before the ANC broke off talks, the transition process had been deadlocked over mechanisms for drafting a new constitution.

Mr. Delpoit blamed the ANC for the deadlock, saying it effectively wanted to write South Africa's new constitution on the basis of a 51 per cent majority in a constituent assembly.

He rejected ANC accusations the government was pushing for a white veto on a new constitution, saying it only wanted to ensure that "substantial minority parties" could not be ignored.

ANC leaders met Wednesday to formulate their response to an appeal by Mr. De Klerk last week for direct talks. The appeal was coupled with new transitional proposals which went some way towards meeting ANC positions.

Business leaders who met ANC President Nelson Mandela Tuesday to discuss the toll of mass action on the economy warned workers they would not be paid if they joined political strikes.



Mickey Mouse and Minnie fined after rampage

LONDON (R) — Mickey Mouse and his sweetheart Minnie have been fined by their local police station. The couple, who changed their names to those of the Walt Disney cartoon characters in May, pleaded guilty to violent behaviour in Dids, eastern England and were fined a total of £65 (\$125).

British newspapers said they had gone to the town's police station when their lodger was arrested and became violent and abusive. Mickey Mouse smashed a window. Mickey, 38, was known as Martin Pearce until his official name change. "People think we're crazy but Mickey is our hero," he said. Minnie, 42, changed her name from Angela.

She kept her surname Smyth-Daniels but will be known as Mrs. Mouse when she marries Mickey. "The world would be a better place if we all had funny names," she said.

Bavarian food is not all beer, wurst and pretzels

MUNICH (R) — No, Bavarian food is not all beer, sausage and pretzels. The boisterous German state hosting this year's group of seven summit has whipped up a mouth-watering banquet menu belying its image as the home of stodge and suds. Everything but the coffee served to the presidents and prime ministers here was local produce, from the Chiemsee Lake fish and duck with dumplings to dessert cherries and sparkling Franconian wine. The Antiquarium, a Baroque dining room in the former royal residence, also had little in common with the beer halls normally associated with Munich.

With statues along its walls and portraits spanning its curved ceiling, the long hall is one of the most sumptuous in the palace where the leaders of the United States, Japan, Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada are meeting. The summit eating has not all been light.

Now N. Korea unveils 'Kimjongilla' — the movie

TOKYO (R) — There's a treat these days for North Korean cine-magors who have had their fill of revolutionary dramas — a new movie about a star-struck gardener. As with all art in Stalinist North Korea, however, politics is never far away. According to the official Korean Central News Agency (KCNA), Story About A Flower tells how a Japanese gardener, "attracted by the personality of the dear leader comrade Kim Jong-Il, bred the immortal flower Kimjongilla."

The film is the latest twist in a saga developed by North Korea's propagandists to further the personality cult of Mr. Kim, son and appointed heir of 80-year-old President Kim Il-Sung. For several years now, official media have been regaling the populace with the story of how Japanese horticulturist Mototeru Kano developed a hybrid begonia and named it "Kimjongilla" in tribute to chubby, bespectacled Jong-Il.

Further reports have told of the plant's propagation throughout the development world, and last year of its success at an international flower show in Czechoslovakia.

Garden daisies help AIDS research

BRADFORD, England (R) — Scientists in Britain have launched a community project to collect thousands of leaves from a humble garden weed — the daisy — to extract a chemical for use in AIDS research. A team of doctors and researchers in Bradford, northern England, are carrying out tests on a daisy extract which they believe may have the ability to inhibit the development of AIDS from the HIV virus which causes the disease. "The chemical is a virus inhibitor which may help to stop the progress of AIDS," team member Emile Morgan, an AIDS consultant at the city's St Luke's Hospital, said Tuesday.

He stressed that the doctors did not want to build false hopes of a miracle cure, but said the research could be another small step forward in the fight against AIDS. "It is a very early stage yet," Dr. Morgan said. Bradford schoolchildren are picking the daisies on behalf of the medical team and will deliver them on July 13 in what doubles as an AIDS awareness project for the young, said Dr. Morgan. Laboratory tests have found that the daisy leaf extract has similar properties to another chemical from a tropical plant which is already being studied in AIDS research.

"We're just visiting, brainstorming," Mr. Perot said after the closed meeting. "Basically I've just been sitting there getting their input."

The issues effort involves daily meetings, Mr. Luce said, and Mr. Perot's continuing effort to hear from various groups around the country.

Guests were also invited to tape testimonials for future campaign commercials, and the luncheon was filmed by one of Mr. Perot's advertising crews.

Mr. Perot aides said that while they are pleased with high-profile endorsements, they have not solicited celebrities, and insist that they prefer a "cross-section of ordinary people."

"This campaign doesn't speak to the culturally elite," said senior advisor Mori Meyerson. Also attending the meetings was former journalist Marilyn Berger, who led a discussion group on Middle East policy.

U.S. network: Clinton opts for Gore as vice president

WASHINGTON (R) — Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton Tuesday reported progress in picking his vice-presidential running mate but would not say who was on his list or when he would disclose his choice.

But the CBS Television Network reported that the expected Democratic presidential nominee had settled on Tennessee Senator Albert Gore, who in 1988 ran unsuccessfully for the Democratic presidential nomination.

"We're getting very close," Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton told reporters amid reports he could name his running mate in the next day or two.

CBS said Gen. Gore had the "inside track" and said the senator had cancelled all his appointments for Wednesday, planning to spend the day at home with his family — apparently an indication that he would be available to take a call from Mr. Clinton.

A Gore aide who spoke on condition of anonymity confirmed the senator had cancelled his schedule for Wednesday and would be at his home in Tennessee for the next several days.

But the aide referred all queries about the vice-presidential nomination to the Clinton campaign in Little Rock, Arkansas, where spokeswoman Avis Lavelle said she would have no comment.

Gen. Gore has been a senator since 1984 when he replaced retiring Senator Republican leader Howard Baker, capturing 61 per cent of the vote.

He has spoken fervently of the environmental hazards and recently attended the earth summit in Rio De Janeiro.

His wife Tipper Gore's well-publicised battle against lewd pop music lyrics helped solidify Sen. Gore's family-man image.